THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 116. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE NEWMARKET MURDER.

TRIAL OF BRIDGET DERGAN FOR THE MURDER OF HER MISTRESS.

The trial of the servant girl, Bridget Dergan, who stands charged with having murdered Mrs. Dr. Coriell at Newmarket, New Jersey, on the night of the 25th of February last, was taken up in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning. Judge Vredenburgh presiding. Messrs. Garnet B. Adrian and William H. Leupp appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and Major Charles M. Herbert, the newly appointed and efficient Prosecutor of the Pleas, for the State. Nathan Vare was the first witness examined, who rendered testimony bearing mainly upon the fact of his having made a wooden model of the house where the murder was perpetrated, showing the apartments and furniture therein, and of having prepared a diagram of the neighborhood. Considerable time having been consumed in impannelling the jury and by the deposition of the Surveyor, the Court adjourned until 2½ P. M. Upon re-assembling, Dr. William W. Coriell, husband of the deceased, was called to the stand, and being sworn, testified as follows:—I resided, on the 25th of February last, in Newmarket, Middlesex county; my family comprised my wife, my child, A. C. Bush, Bridget Dergan, and myself; my wife's name was Mary Ellen Coriell; I left home that day about 5½ o'clock in the evening; I left there my wife, child, Bridget Dergan, and I think Ellen Doyle; Bridget Dergan came to my house on the 22d of October last for the first time; she remained with me until about the 25th of February, with the exception of two or three days' absence in New York, I think; she was in my employ up to that time as a domestic or servant; I discharged her; I told my wife to tell her to leave when the month was up (objected to, and the objection was sustained); I did not hear anything said about Bridget's discharge in her presence; I have never heard Bridget say anything about it since; when I left my house that night my wife was alive. (A wooden model of the dwelling was here shown to witness, who gave a description of the apartments, and explained the relative position of the different doors and passages.) The bed-room of the defendant was in the garret, over the sitting-room; there is no connection between the bed-room of the defendant and the main part of the house, upstairs; in the room in which witness and his wife slept there was a bureau, upon which the lamp was usually placed; the bureau contained some papers, and some clothing; it contained on the 25th of February last two or three books, a ledger, some miscellaneous books, and about $60 in paper money; I generally kept money in the secretary; I do not know whether that fact was known to the defendant; I do not know as I have ever taken money from the secretary in her presence; my child usually retired about half-past 7 o'clock at night. (A dress, ragged, dirty, and covered with small feathers, was here shown witness.) That dress I have seen before; it was my wife's dress; it was the dress she had on that day while pasting some paper; it had been thrown aside; when I left the house she had removed that dress. (A knife was presented to Dr. Coriell, the blade of which was about five inches in length, and considerably bent.) I remember I saw that knife on the 25th of February last; I used it that day to cut some ham with for cooking; at that time it was not bent as it is now; I had had it ground by one of the butchers to cut meat with; I left word when going away that if I did not return by bedtime I would not return until morning; this was said in the presence of the defendant, who was in the kitchen, and the door was open; when I left home I went to Louis Cuff's, about two miles below Newmarket; I returned because I received word of the occurrence at my house; a lad named Rutgit came word; it was about midnight; I returned to my house, and inquired for my wife, and was shown the bed; they said they had removed her to a neighbor's, Mr. Hillyer's; I went there, and saw the body of my wife; remained a few moments; my wife was then dead; when I went in I inquired for the child, and saw Bridget have the child in her arms; I inquired of Bridget about the murder of my wife; she told me that two men had called there about 7½ o'clock in the evening; they inquired for me; my wife told them I had gone down to Piscataway, and told them where I was; these men said they would go and find me; they returned at about 10½ o'clock; Bridget went to the door, and before she opened it Mrs. Coriell called for her to run for the doctor; I asked Bridget if she went back to the room after that, and she said no; I asked her if the same men returned; she said they did, and that she would recognize one of them; I had another conversation with her before daylight the next morning; her answers were very confused; I told her that she knew something about the murder, but she made no direct reply; I began to have suspicions that she knew something about the transaction; I was then at Mr. Little's house; they said there were marks of teeth on my wife's neck and face, and scratches and bruises, showing that it had been a long struggle, and the work of a woman; Bridget said the men were Barney Doyle and —— Hunt; I saw her on the following day, the 26th of February; she sent for me to come to her cell in the jail, that she wanted to make a statement to me; I went there with Mr. John W. Morris; I asked Bridget if she had anything to say? she simply told me that she did not say all; that there was another girl, Ann, who lived at the railroad station, who did the deed; I said, you told me that Doyle and Hunt were there, and now she said Ann was there too; she replied that Ann went and brought the knife; the others stood by; the last conversation was on the 28th, in the presence of Mr. Morris; she said that Ann had come for a drink of water, had gone to the pail, got a drink, seized the butcher-knife, and then attacked Mrs. Coriell, and these two men were present giving encouragement to the transaction; I went to the prison on the 18th or 20th of March, in company with Mr. Squire and Mr. Runyon; I asked Bridget where she had lived before, and she said in Brooklyn; I waited some time, but she only told the same story—that she met Doyle and Hunt in the street, that they had taken several oaths and kissed the Bible, that they would never divulge anything of that transaction; my wife was thirty-two years of age; had been married nine years, and had lived in Newmarket since I came from the army. Upon his cross-examination witness said:—Bridget had lived with us four months and three days; she was quiet and peaceable during that time; she had been quite sick with suppression of the menses; my wife had done everything for her, and I furnished medicine; we had talked of her leaving, and she did not want to go, she would rather stay at a lower salary; my wife did not like her, as she was too filthy in her habits; I told my wife to tell her she had better stay a few days longer, until she got perfectly well, before venturing to New York; I had confidence in her honesty, and had left her several times in charge of my child and the house; I did not form my suspicion by anything I had been told, but thought from her actions, and hesitation in answering my questions, she knew all about the occurrence; she had been troubled with catalepsy, caused by the suppression, and if the flow was strong enough, the blood might have stained her skirts; she had five or six fits during the three days she remained with us, and after they passed off she was perfectly well again; I had visited her before she came to live with me, and she had the fits then; they were removed with slight remedies, and she recovered after two or three days; it may be that catalepsy might lead to insanity. A re-direct examination was held to determine the condition in which these fits would leave the patient. Dr. Coriell thought it only produced a loss of muscular power and consciousness; it was an action by eccentric acts, and was produced by sympathetic irritation. After the conclusion of the Doctor's testimony, his cousin, Israel R. Coriell, was placed upon the stand, and deposed mainly of his being called up at 12¼ o'clock on the night of the 25th of February last by Bridget, who said there were burglars ransacking the Doctor's house, that they had upset the bureau, and she was afraid they would kill Mrs. Coriell. Witness told her she had better go over to Mr. Little's house, and told her where Mr. Little lived. His Honor, after hearing this last evidence, adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock this morning. The Court-room was filled to its utmost capacity, much interest being manifested in the trial, from the fact of the prisoner being a woman, and the entire circumstances peculiar in their detail.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT OF LONG EXISTING TROUBLES.

From the Boston Post, May 17.

The hitherto (or for many years) two wings or divisions of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, Free Masons, have been in session in this city since Wednesday last. The leading object of those assemblages, we are informed, was to bring about an adjustment of difficulties which have existed for a period of fifty-three years, the schism having originated as early as 1814. In 1860 the troubles had reached a point which threatened to seriously injure the great Order. Since the latter period some of the best Masons in the country have labored with zeal to heal over the lamented wounds, and bring the brethren of the two wings under a common fraternal fold. This effort has been at length consummated, and the union was formally ratified in convention yesterday. Below is the olive branch to which allusion has been made:—

The Joint Committee of Conference of the two governing bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, recommend the settlement of the differences existing between the two bodies upon the following terms:—

First. There shall be one Supreme Council of the A. and A. Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, to be composed of the United Supreme Councils heretofore existing therein, the one having its Grand East in the city of Boston, and the other having its Grand East in the city of New York, whose active members shall be twenty-eight in number from each Council, and no more at the time of union, in order that the United Council shall consist of fifty-seven Sovereign Inspectors-General, which number may hereafter be increased at the pleasure of the Supreme Council, and whose officers shall be a Sov. G. Commander, a Lieut.-G Commander, a Treasurer Gen. H. E., a Secretary Gen. H. E., a Keeper of the Archives, a G. Minister of State, a G. Master of Ceremonies, a G. Marshal, a G. Standard Bearer, a G. Capt. of Guard.

Second. All action heretofore taken in expelling members from either Council on account of those differences is hereby revoked.

Third. All action heretofore had by either Council, so far as regards the establishing of subordinate bodies of the Rite and Conferring Degrees, is to be deemed valid, and is confirmed by the United Supreme Council; and that where difficulties may arise in a State there shall be a commission of not less than three or more than five appointed by the Sov. G. Commander to take into consideration the State of the Rite and to adjust such difficulties, and to report their adjustment to the Supreme Council for final action.

Fourth. The two Councils shall forthwith officially exchange lists designating the names of the twenty-eight Inspectors-General and active members of each body, and subsequently lists of their emeritus and honorary members.

Fifth. The two Councils shall each forthwith proceed separately to choose a Sov. G. Commander to serve for the full term of office that shall be fixed by the constitution. The present Commanders of the two Councils shall thereupon resign their offices, respectively, and the united Councils shall thereupon assemble as one body, and the Sov. G. Commander thus chosen to succeed the Commanders so resigning shall be forthwith inducted into office, and is hereby authorized to administer the obligation of fealty and allegiance to the United Supreme Council, and each member thereof shall thereupon be required to renew such obligation—the other offices in each of said Councils shall thereupon be rendered vacant, and the United Supreme Council shall thereupon proceed to fill them by election. The officers of the United Supreme Council shall be elected every three years, and at such first election shall be selected as follows:—The Sov. G. Commander shall be taken from the Council at Boston, and the remaining officers shall be chosen so that an equal number of each shall be taken from each of the former Councils. The Lieutenant G. Commander and the Secretary General to be taken from the New York Council.

Sixth. Each body shall pay its own liabilities, and convey and turn over to the United Council all properties, papers, books, manuscripts, records, patents, constitutions, seals, etc., in its possession or control.

Seventh. All subordinate bodies shall make annual returns to the United Council, and renew their allegiance to the same.

Eighth. All other Inspectors-General of the two Councils, upon renewing the oath of fealty, shall, according to their previous rank, become emeritus or honorary.

Ninth. The members of each Council shall have the right to throw twenty-eight votes in all elections and questions pertaining to the original organization, and if any of their active members are absent, the members present of such Council shall determine the mode in which the votes of the absentees shall be thrown. The respective parties to this agreement shall exchange their nominations before the election.

Tenth. The Grand Orient of this jurisdiction shall be at Boston, from which place all decrees, balustres, patents, charters, dipiomas, and all official documents shall bear test.

11. One annual meeting at least in every three years shall be held at the Grand Orient in Boston, but the meeting at which the first triennial election of officers shall take place after the organization of the United Council shall be held in the city of Cincinnati, and the annual meetings not otherwise provided for shall be held at such place as the Council may, from time to time, determine. Special meetings called by the Grand Commander shall be held at such place within the jurisdiction as he shall determine. Special meetings otherwise called shall be held at the Grand Orient.

12. Nothing herein contained shall be considered as precluding any subsequent action by the Supreme Council in the amendment of its constitution for the government of the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, provided that a two-thirds vote shall be required to remove the Orient.

Thirteenth. In the selection of officers at the first election they shall be chosen from the Councils as follows:—The Sov. G. Commander; the Lieut. G. Commander; the Secretary General, as provided in article fifth; the Treasurer General, the Keeper of the Archives, the Grand Marshal; the Standard Bearer, from the Boston Council; the Minister of State, the Master of Ceremonies; the Captain of the Guard, from the New York Council.

Joseph D. Evans, 33 deg.; Herman Ely, 33 deg.; Charles Levi Woodbury, 33 deg.; Josiah H. Drummond, 33 deg.; William S. Gardner, 33 deg.; Harman G. Reynolds, 33 deg.; Robert H. Foss, 33 deg.; John L. Lewis, 33 deg.; Lucius R. Paige, 33 deg.; H. L. Palmer, 33 deg.; Clinton F. Paige, 33 deg.; William Barrett, 33 deg.; C. S. McConachan, 33 deg.; Daniel Sickles, 33 deg.

The following officers have been elected to serve for three years:—

Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander—J. H. Drummond, of Maine.

Puissant Lieutenant Grand Commander—John L. Lewis, of New York.

Grand Treasurer—Herman W. Ely, of Ohio.

Grand Secretary of the H. E.—Daniel Sickles, of New York.

Grand Keeper of the Seals—Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts.

Grand Minister of State—Clinton F. Paige, of New York.

Grand Marshal—H. S. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania.

Grand Master of Ceremonies—E. S. Hamilton, of Indiana.

Grand Captain of the Guards—Colonel S. C. Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

Grand Standard Bearer—R. H. Foss, of Illinois.

USE OF STAMPS IN PARTITION DEEDS—LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The following letter has been addressed to a law firm of New York:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1867.—Gentlemen—I reply to your letter of the 9th instant, that in estimating stamp duties this office has made a distinction between joint tenants by common law and tenants in common; but as all joint tenants by the laws of New York are tenants in common, the same rule would apply to both.

Partition deeds between tenants in common need not be stamped as conveyances, inasmuch as there is no sale of realty, but merely a marking out or a defining of the boundaries of the part belonging to each; but where money or other valuable consideration is paid by one co-tenant to another for equality of partition, there is a sale to the extent of such consideration, and the conveyance by the party receiving it should be stamped accordingly.

Partition deeds, however, should be stamped as agreements. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

OBITUARY.

JOBERT DE LAMBALLE.

Antoine Joseph Jobert de Lamballe, the celebrated French surgeon, died in Paris about the 1st of May. He was born at Lamballe, in the Department of Cotes-du-Nord, in 1793, and during his long and brilliant career as a practitioner and professor in the French capital, won a reputation hardly surpassed by that of any physician in the world. He was surgeon in ordinary to the first Napoleon, succeeded Magendie in the Academy of Sciences, and was named in 1849 commander in the Legion of Honor.

He was the author of a number of important works on surgery, among which may be mentioned his "Theory and Practice of Surgical Disorders of the Intestinal Canal," a treatise which received a prize from the Institute; "Studies on the Nervous System;" "Treatise on Plastic Surgery;" and "Researches on the Texture of the Uterus," a branch of physiology to which he devoted especial attention. For the last eighteen months before his death his mind had been affected, and one of his last actions was a singular exhibition of insanity. A poor man came to him at the hospital with a sore finger. The great surgeon looked at it intently for a moment, and then burst out in a loud voice, "The arm must come off immediately; we have thirty-two methods of amputation—the Polish, the Turkish, the English, the German, and many others. Away with you to the amphitheatre. I shall be there in one moment and take you off that arm, either straightways, or slanting, or lengthways, or by a single blow. Away with you, I say. Lay yourself down on the operation table, and I will do the job myself." He rushed away, leaving the patient pale and gasping with terror. Presently the clang of the great bell which summons the students to witness an operation brought the whole of the young men to the spot, but Jobert de Lamballe had already exhausted that emotion, and leaving the bell had rushed across the court-yard to his carriage, into which he jumped with the activity of a squirrel, and having directed the coachman to drive to the Place de la Concorde, got out, and insisted upon stripping to bathe himself in the fountain, which, by-the way, was covered with ice just then. A crowd of *gamins* soon collected round him, who was recognized almost immediately, and the state of the case being evident, he was coaxed away to Dr. Blanche's establishment at Passy, where he died, without even once recovering his reason, or recognizing any one of his friends who went to visit him. His funeral was attended by over a thousand of the medical men of Paris.

GENERAL DEMETRIUS KALERGIS.

The Athens correspondence of the London *Post* announces the death of General Kalergis, who had recently been appointed Greek Envoy to the United States, but while on the way to the place of his destination had been taken sick in Paris, from where, upon the urgent advice of the physicians, he had returned to Athens. General Kalergis was a native of the Island of Crete, where he was born in 1803 or 1804. He took a prominent part in the war of independence, in which he was seriously wounded. After this war he at first was counted among the Napians or Russian party, which he, however, soon left in order to lean upon England and France. He was the chief leader of the revolution of 1843, and by his firmness greatly contributed to the safety of the Royal family. General Kalergis has ever since been one of the most influential statesmen of Greece, and he was, therefore, selected as one of the extraordinary envoys to the great Christian powers to implore their aid in behalf of Candia.

PARIS EXHIBITION PICKPOCKETS,

GRAND TRIAL OF SKILL BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH THIEVES—HOW JOHN BULL LOST BY HIS INTEMPERANCE, ETC. ETC.

Paris Correspondence London Advertiser, of May 7.

The most successful demonstration of British industry that has as yet been developed by the exhibition has been displayed by British pickpockets. In the art of "faking a cly" they are unrivalled, and to this valuable acquirement they have now added that of eluding the vigilance of the *sergens de ville*, and of the private policemen, who lurk in plain clothes in places where they are least expected. Since competition is so much in fashion in everything nowadays, a trial of strength and skill has of late come off between the French and English thieves. The former were stung with maddened jealousy at hearing the complaints of lost watches and purses, and challenged their rivals to a conflict, which came off a few days since. Seven English and seven French thieves started on their predatory expedition through the exhibition, and agreed to meet at a *cafe* in the boulevards, or rather at a restaurateur's, where they had previously engaged a *cabinet particulier*, and had ordered a supper to be "stood" by the vanquished. They met at the appointed hour, and you will be proud of your country men's superiority when you learn that they triumphantly displayed forty-five watches and nine portemonnaies, whereas the French tyros in the noble art could display but ten watches, three portemonnaies, and half-a-dozen handkerchiefs, "small deer," which are disdained by the professed pickpocket, and are only "faked" during a novitiate in the profession. They magnanimously avowed themselves vanquished, and agreed to recognize the superiority of the victors in the form most pleasing to them, by standing half-a-dozen of champagne, followed by bowls of blazing punch in quick succession.

Up to this stage all had been highly gratifying to our national pride, but the hour of Britain's humiliation was drawing nigh. Our countrymen fell under the table; their hosts, though they had not read the tale of Falstaff's disaster at Gadshill, fell upon their prostrate foes, eased them of their plunder, and retired in triumph with the forty-five watches, the purses, etc, and, moreover, left the waiters instructions to apply for payment of the bill to the gentlemen up stairs on the floor.

The French Academy Elections.

We noticed a few days since the manner in which the vote of M. de Falloux is said to have been secured for M. Favre. By a singular chance the duty devolves upon M. de Falloux of presenting the new member to the Emperor. Remembering the bitter political enmity between these gentlemen, the situation appears whimsical.

The *Siecle* cordially approves the election of M. Favre, and quite as cordially denounces that of Father Gratry. It is, indeed, a curious freak of accident that a priest should fill the chair once filled by Volsaire.

It is reported that the vote on M. Favre's election stood as follows:—

For M. Favre—MM. Thiers, Guizot, Mignet, Saint-Marc Girardin, Vitet, de Remusat, Duke de Noailles, de Montalembert, Berryer, Legouve, Duke de Broglie, de Falloux, de Laprade, Albert de Broglie, de Carne, Dufaure, Prevost-Paradol, Cuviller-Fleury—18. For M. de Champagny—MM. Lebrun, de Segur, de Pongerville, Viennet, Patin, Merimee, Nisard, the Bishop of Orleans, de Sacy, Augier, Sandeau, Octave Feuillet, Camille Doucet—13.

M. Villemain voted for M. de Lavergne. The absent members were MM. de Lamartine, Flourens, Victor Hugo, Sainte Beuve, Empis, and Ponsard.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

Mr. Davis remained at Mr. O'Conor's all day yesterday, but, it is believed, returned to the New York Hotel late in the evening. Mrs. Davis, who has also been staying at Fort Washington for the last two or three days, came back to the hotel in the morning. The weather being extremely unfavorable, the party did not go on to Montreal, as expected, Mrs. Davis' health rendering it necessary to exercise the greatest caution. General Davis in the morning went out to visit his brother, but returned after a stay of two or three hours.

It is stated that Mr. Davis has positively decided to leave the city to-day, partly because of his anxiety to see his children, and partly because of the unfriendly comments which have already been made in regard to his protracted stay in a Northern city.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to 10 o'clock.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—10 A. M.—The markets are not yet open, but on the street cotton is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs drooping. Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, May 21—10 A. M.—It is thought that Erie and Illinois Central will open rather lower, while the other securities will open quiet and without change.

The Sultan to Visit Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The Sultan will go to Paris to visit the Exposition early in July.

Steamer America Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 21.—The steamer America, from New York on the 9th instant, arrived here late last evening.

Sickness of a Convicted Fenian.

LONDON, May 21—10 A. M.—It is reported that Burke, the recently convicted Fenian, is lying so dangerously ill in his cell at Dublin that his life is despaired of.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Market Report to Noon.

LONDON, May 21—Noon.—Consols for money, 93; Erie Railroad shares, 42¾; United States Five-twenties, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Noon.—Cotton easier. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000. balee. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11½d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 40s. California Wheat, 14s. 6d. Western Wheat, 13s. 9d. Provisions steady. Pork, 79s. Beef, 127s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 6d. Other articles without change.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Commercial Advices to 2 o'clock.

LONDON, May 21—2 P. M.—The money market is quiet and steady. Consols for money, 93. U. S. Five-twenties 72⅞; Erie Railroad, 42½; Illinois Central, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—2 P. M.—The cotton market is very dull and heavy, though no decline in prices has been established.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm. Pork has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 80s. No change in other articles.

LONDON, May 21—2 P. M.—Sugar quiet; sales at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

THE FRENCH TURF.

GRAND MEETING AT CHANTILLY—RACE FOR THE FRENCH DERBY—PATRICIEN THE WINNER—THE CROWNED HEADS ON THE "ROAD," AND A BRILLIANT SCENE, ETC.

CHANTILLY COURSE, Paris, May 19.—There was a grand assemblage on the turf at this place to-day (Sunday), to witness the contest for the great racing event of the empire—the French Derby. Ten thousand people at least were present on the grounds, all bent on enjoyment, and every one in the most excellent humor.

The royal visitors in the French capital were represented on the "road" and at the great stand by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and it may be said that the whole fashionable world of Paris turned out for the occasion. There were a great many English and Americans also on the ground. The weather was cloudy in the morning, but remained favorable to the sport to the close.

Thirteen horses ran for the Derby, which was won by M. H. Delamarre's Patricien. There were five races.

The following were the leading starters for the Derby:—M. H. Delamarre's Praticien, Count F. De Lagrange's Montgoubert, Count F. De Lagrange's Trocadero, Major Fridolin's Ferragas, M. Montgomery's Fervacques, Count F. De Lagrange's Dragon, M. A. Fould's Milan, M. Aumont's Flambant, Duke of Fitz-James' Realité, Count F. De Lagrange's La Ferté Fresnil.

The betting had been very animated for some three weeks, and Montgoubert has been first favorite in the rooms. The betting generally was against the winner, Patricien.

The scene at the starting post was very brilliant; and when Patricien came in ahead at the winning stand, beating all the favorites, it was one of the most joyous and extraordinary excitement.

FROM BUFFALO.

Another Extensive Fire—Incendiaries at Work.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, May 21, 1867.

A few moments after 11 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the large five-story brown stone front building, No. 194 Main street, directly opposite the theatre.

It was, without a doubt, the work of design. The fire was, thanks to the energy of the firemen, confined wholly to the story in which it originated, though the contents of the lower floors were more or less damaged by water.

The smoke was first seen coming from the roof by one of the attaches of the theatre, opposite, and soon the whole upper floor was in a blaze. This story was occupied by Charles Day as a paper-box manufactory, and resulted in a total destruction of his tools, machinery, and stock, loss $1500, upon which there was no insurance. This is the only floor damaged by fire.

Davis & Waldron, paper collar manufacturers, occupied the floor immediately beneath. Their loss, $3500, is principally by water. Insured for $2500 in one of the Buffalo companies.

Stephen Phillips, carpet fitter, and Mix & Ruggs, silver platers, were occupants of the third floor. The former estimates his loss at $200, and the latter about $150. No insurance on either of these premises.

Knight, photographer, and probably the largest operator in that line in Buffalo, occupied the second story. His loss is mainly by water, and estimated at $200. Insured in Etna, Hartford.

The first floor is in partial occupancy by a new firm as a millinery establishment. They are not fully moved in as yet; hence the damage cannot well be estimated, though very slight. No insurance.

The Fire Department here is in excellent condition, and were promptly at the scene of disaster, while their judicious use of water is worthy of imitation by even your own splendid Fire Department.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Railroad Bonds Endorsed—The Constitutional Convention.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Parkin Scott's new City Court is holding its first session to-day.

Our City Councils have passed an ordinance endorsing the half million bonds of the Union Railroad Company, being a continuation of the Western Maryland Road from Owing's Mills to Canton.

The Constitutional Convention, it is understood, will abolish the elective judiciary.

From Canada.

PORT COLBORNE, C. W., May 21.—On Saturday night a man named Manno Graybill shot his brother-in-law, John Wallace, through the heart, and was shortly after shot himself by his own brother, Samuel Graybill.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The steamer Lady Head has arrived from lower ports, bringing the Captain and fourten of the crew of the ship Sea King, lost on her voyage to Quebec. Vessels arriving here report a brig ashore at Port Neuf, also a ship ashore at Cape Losier, another at Caritou Point, and another in Trinity Bay. Their names are unknown.

Settlement of a Newspaper Suit.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The case at law of Clark vs. J. & E. Brooks, of the *Evening Express*, which has been before the Courts for four years, and which has been commented on at various times in the press of the country, has been amicably settled, Mr. E. Brooks having purchased all Mr. Clarke's interest.

The journal will continue to be published by the Brooks brothers.

Death of a Centenarian.

CONCORD, N. H., May 21.—Thomas Austin, of Northfield, died yesterday, aged one hundred years and nine months.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 88; Reading, 103¾; Canton Company, 47¾; Erie, 62⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 74½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95½; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 98½; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 29; Hudson River, 102; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 106⅝; do new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105⅝. Money, 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝; sight do., 110⅝. Gold, 137⅛.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton dull at 28c.; Flour dull; the market favors buyers. State at $10·65@13·90; Western, $10·65@14·90; Ohio, $13·30@15·50; Southern, $13·40@18. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and 2@3c. lower. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet; sales of 1700 bushels at $1·75. Provisions quiet and steady; new Mess Pork $23·20@23·25. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARKER HOMICIDE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Pierce.—The Court met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Dwight having made his opening before the recess, the examination of witnesses was begun.

Coroner Daniels and Dr. Shapleigh having been examined in regard to the post-mortem examination and inquest, Thomas Wood, an old resident in Barker's neighborhood, was called. He testified that he knew Barker and Johnson, and had seen them when they came to Barker's house that afternoon; both were very drunk; Barker entered the house first, and Johnson followed in a few minutes; Barker spoke to Johnson when he came in, saying:—"Johnson, are you going to give me that thing?" and receiving no answer, went up stairs; he soon came down stairs with a gun in his hand, and, standing at the door, spoke to Johnson again; he said:—"Johnson, if you don't give me satisfaction I'll warm you;" the witness went out of the house at this moment, and up in shutting the door he heard the report of a gun; he looked into the room about twenty minutes after that, and saw Johnson sitting on the settee, but, not having touched or spoken to him, didn't know whether he was dead or not.

Cecilia Selby, who lives on Barker's place, testified that she heard a heavy fall and the report of the gun at the same time; upon going into the room she found Johnson lying upon a settee wounded in the stomach, bleeding, and unconscious; she went up stairs and saw Barker with his hand bleeding, as if it had been skinned; she asked him how he bruised his hand, and he said he did it by falling; she then said:—"If you fell, Johnson got the contents of that gun;" and he replied that he had not shot Johnson; the witness went with Barker to the Alderman's office to give himself up; he was very drunk.

Officer Elliot testified that Barker told him Johnson had $180 belonging to him; he demanded it and Johnson refused to give it up; he then used his gun and "cut him accordingly."

Here the Commonwealth closed.

The prisoner's counsel, upon opening, said he could safely rely upon the Commonwealth's case for an acquittal, but in justice to the prisoner, he would make it more safe. The prisoner's previous good character for peace and quiet would be shown; also the drunken condition of the prisoner and deceased, who were always on the most friendly terms; and it would also be proven that prisoner had the gun with him before he and Johnson had gone into the house.

John Morgan testified that he saw the prisoner and deceased a short time before the shooting, and they were very drunk; Barker then had the gun.

A number of witnesses as to good character were examined, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The defense closed this morning, without offering more testimony. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, opened the argument of the Commonwealth's case. He held that the prisoner's defense was two-fold—first, that the shooting was accidental; and second, that if it was not accidental, the prisoner was deprived of reason by intoxicating drink, and was not accountable for his action. The evidence was then argued to show that it was not accidental, but that it was the result of the prisoner's will and intention.

Then the testimony was gone over, and it was held that the defendant's actions bespoke reason. And if the jury found that the mind of the prisoner was clear at the time of the shooting, the verdict must be guilty of murder in the first degree. And even if he was somewhat under the influence of liquor, on the testimony of Officer Stook, a sober, credible man, the verdict must be murder in the second degree, for he testified that Barker told him what he had done; that he had demanded his money of Johnson, and on being refused, "cut him accordingly."

Mr. Dwight told the jury that it was their duty to decide the degree of crime; and all throughout his able argument seemed to press rather for a verdict of murder in the second degree than any other.

Counsel for the defense followed, arguing that the Commonwealth's witnesses were incredible.

Mr. Mann argued, from the accounts of the prisoner's actions as given by the witnesses, that he knew what he was doing when he fired the gun; but he did not realize that he had committed so fearful a crime as murder until it was too late. He was then repentent, willing to atone for his offense, and willing that the case should be tried, as it has been. But the matter of accident in this case was treated as a literal myth.

Still the District Attorney admitted that the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time of the shooting should be well considered, for a man without reason should not be convicted of a crime which is the result of reason. And a verdict of murder in the second degree was principally asked for.

The charge of the Court was delivered by his honor, Judge Allison, and the case was given to the jury.

After a short deliberation the jury returned, and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The Court met this morning to begin the business and to dispose of such bills as had been found by the Grand Jury. The District Attorney stated that there were several cases in which the United States were ready for trial, but in all but one, counsel representing the defense were absent or otherwise unable to attend.

The case of the United States vs. Henry Stewart, charged with passing counterfeit money, was called. L. C. Cassidy, counsel for the defendant, applied for a continuance in order to give him time to prepare his case.

His Honor Judge Cadwalader said that though it was the custom in the State courts to accommodate counsel when it appeared that there was cause for so doing, such was not the case in this Court, whose business is so limited; for in the State Courts, where there is always a rush of business, these continuances cause little or no inconvenience; and in the United States Courts they always caused inconvenience and expense; but in this case, the District Attorney not objecting, the application was granted.

There being no other business to be taken up, the jury was discharged until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

—The increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of the Republic to one million dollars is progressing favorably. Subscriptions have been received up to the present time for 4323 shares, increasing the whole number of shares to 9323, and leaving 677 unallotted shares yet to be subscribed for. In order that the Bank may have the advantage of the full amount of its proposed capital as soon as possible, these remaining shares are now offered to the present stockholders at par, and interest from the 2d instant. Precedence will be given to applications from those who have recently purchased the unallotted shares in the present increase, at a premium. Shares remaining unsubscribed for by stockholders, under this arrangement, will be otherwise disposed of to any satisfactory applicants.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 1864 5-20s sold at 106¾, a slight advance; 108 was bid for July 1865 5-20s; 99¼ for 10-40s; 109¼ for 1862 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881, and 105½@106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51⅞@52, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 130, no change; and Northern Central at 44, no change; 51 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 63 for Norristown; 68¾ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 13 for Catawissa common, 27 for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Bestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at fair prices. 111 was bid for Third National; 103½ for Seventh National; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 103 for Kensington; 88 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 44½ for Consolidation; 59 for Commonwealth; 60 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 11⅜ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third st.

FIRST BOARD.

$800 5-20s '64, cp	106¾	100 sh Reading	530. 51
$2000 City 6s, New	102	100 do	51
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93½	100 do	5
$200 do	93⅝	100 do	530. 51
1 sh Cam & Am	130	200 do	60 bal 53. 5
8 sh N Cent	44	300 do	5
1 do	44	500 do	5
100 sh Reading	530. 51⅞	200 do	5
100 do	51⅞	600 do	5
100 do	51⅞	10 do	5
100 do	530. 51⅞		cf. 52

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¼; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1864, 105¾@105⅞; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106¼@106⅜; do., June, 105¾@105⅞; do., July, 105¾@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119¼; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do. Aug. 1864, 118@118¼; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 114; do., Aug., 1865, 113; do., September, 1865, 112¾; October, 1865, 112¼. Gold, 137¼@137⅜. Silver, 131½@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Opening the World.

From the Tribune.

The day is not likely ever to come when Mr. Seward, like Alexander, will weep because there are no foreign countries left for him to acquire; but there is a fair prospect that there will soon be no strange lands to tempt the adventurous footsteps of explorers, and no distant territory so little known as to justify one in making a book about it. We have solved pretty nearly all the great problems of geography. We have found the Northwest passage and the sources of the Nile. We have proved that there are no mountains of the moon where the old physicists said there were, and no cold weather in the Russian possessions near the North Pole. Our missionaries have traversed the length and breadth of China; our merchants have forced their way through the jealously guarded gates of Japan. The Son of Heaven has been compelled to flee from his palace at Pekin before the armies of outside barbarians. Even the sacred precincts of Mecca have been profaned by the foot of the Infidel; and there is now a newspaper reporter in almost every part of the habitable globe. Fast steamships are making regular trips between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hong Kong. Chinese laborers are building our Pacific Railway, Japanese acrobats are tumbling and posturing in the New York Academy of Music; and it is only the other day that the journals reported the appearance in the streets of one of our cities of a genuine Chinese lady, small feet and all. An embassy from the most secluded of Eastern courts to the gay capitals of Europe and America, is no longer a matter of wonder. The brother of the mysterious Tycoon himself is to-day gazing at the glories of the Paris exhibition, and at the same time official representatives of his Government are shaking hands with Mr. Andrew Johnson in Washington.

We are forcibly reminded of the vast progress made during the last quarter of a century in extending that free intercommunication which promotes the universal brotherhood of nations, by the publication of two curious communications from two of the most interesting countries of the far East. The steamer brought us, the other day, two newspapers from Japan, one printed in the vernacular, and the other in English. That there should be an English and American population in that exclusive county large enough to support a newspaper, is of itself a significant fact; but our interest is excited chiefly by the native periodical. The *Ban Kok' Shin Bun Shi*, or "All Countries' News Hearing Paper," as this journal is called, with its fourteen rice-paper pages filled with news and *advertisements*, its showy title-page, decorated with the picture of a steamship, its excellent summary of intelligence from all parts of the world, and its description and explanation of the electric telegraph, is proof in itself that the old wall of exclusion has been broken down, and the strangely contrasted civilizations of the East and the West are about to greet each other.

On the same day that we received the first number of this Japanese paper, Mr. Seward gave to the public a translation of a History of America, written by a distinguished Chinese scholar and statesman, to whom, in recognition of the appreciation of the character of Washington evinced in that curious work, our State Department has ordered a copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of the Father of our Country to be transmitted.

The Crisis at Last.

From the Herald.

The cowardly conduct of the President, Congress, and Chief Justice Chase in the case of the chief traitor in the Rebellion, Jeff. Davis, has resulted in a virtual declaration to the world that there is no such crime as treason in this country. After denouncing treason as odious, as a heinous crime that must be punished, and after holding Jeff. Davis two years a prisoner, under the charge not only of treason, but as an accomplice also in the assassination of President Lincoln, he is released on straw bail without a trial. We are not even informed of the reasons for abandoning either the charge of assassination or the prosecution for treason. Every department of the Government, the President, Congress, and the Judiciary, denounced in the severest manner the crime of treason, and led the people to believe it would be punished; but that has turned out to be all noise and pretense. The law is a dead letter. The blood of half a million of brave men has been spilt in vain. We are groaning under the weight of three or four thousand millions of debt, for nothing. After having suppressed the Rebellion at so much cost, we virtually justify the Rebels. We proclaim to the world that the war was nothing more than a sort of gigantic duel for the trial of courage and skill, a bloody gladiatorial contest, with no other result than to burden us with an enormous debt, and to make an exciting chapter in history. What weakness! What humiliation to this proud and powerful republic!

Ah, but there may be another result to this weakness and cowardice of the Government in failing to punish treason, which our delinquent officials may not have dreamed of. There is an underswell of indignation rising up among the people. They begin to ask what the war was for. They think of the myriads of slain heroes; they see numbers of the mutilated brave without arms and legs everywhere; they feel the weight of an enormous debt, and then reflect that all this was in vain and without result if treason be not a crime or cannot be punished. What will be the consequence of such disappointment and indignation? Is it not reasonable to expect they will begin to think of repudiating a debt created for no purpose and resulting in this way? Is not the imbecility of the Government—and we mean by the Government the Executive, Congress, and the Judiciary—leading us to this? We can expect no other alternative. Nor could we object to it if the war is so fruitless, and the Government is made to rest on no better foundation. If there be no treason, why pay so dearly for the pretense of suppressing it?

While we hold the President and our radical Congress to their share of reponsibility in not seeing that treason was made odious and our violated laws vindicated, we consider Chief Justice Chase more directly responsible and guilty of neglect of duty. He could have brought Davis to trial at any time during the two years that this chief of the Rebellion was a prisoner. It was his duty to do so. But he refused under the flimsiest pretexts. He would not hold a court or permit one to be held, forsooth, because he pretended the civil power was not restored in the South. Yet the war was ended and the South was not under martial law. And, strange to say, when he did consent to have the prisoner brought before a court in Richmond, not to try him but to let him go, the South was under more stringent military rule than it had been since the war closed. He then permitted an able Northern lawyer, Mr. O'Conor, to procure the prisoner's release, as he still chose to be unprepared to try the case, and because he had kept the prisoner so long confined. But what is more remarkable yet, is that the particular radical friend and supporter of this radical Chief Justice for the Presidency, Horace Greeley, was most urgent for the release of Davis, and was the first to give straw bail to have him released. The question naturally arises here, what was the motive of Chief Justice Chase and his man Greeley for setting the Rebel chief free? It was not any regard for Davis, nor from humanity, justice, or anything of that sort. Such cunning old political managers are not influenced by motives of that kind. It was undoubtedly to gain *éclat* and the good will of the South for a political object. For this they wished treason to go unpunished; for this they consented to make a terrible and costly war fruitless, thus arousing the indignation of the loyal North and threatening us with repudiation.

We know not yet what may be the chief object of the proposed assembling of Congress in July, but we should not be surprised, looking at the feeling of the country at the escape of Davis, if it should be the impeachment of Mr. Chase. There never was greater cause for impeaching a high public functionary. There never was more criminal neglect of an important duty. The principal administrator of justice and conservator of the laws of the republic has wilfully let the greatest crime go unpunished, and thereby endangered the institutions of the country and the credit of the Government. If we mistake not, a day of retribution is not far off. The radical friends of the Chief Justice in Congress will hardly be able to save him from the consequences of his gross official misconduct. Public sentiment will force that body to take action in the matter. Mr. Chase, Greeley, and all the rest of the radical Republican party who have been so inconsistent as to connive at treason and aid the escape of the chief traitor, will find that it is not safe to tread such dangerous ground and to defy public opinion.

Canvassing the South.

From the Tribune.

The National Executive Committee of the Republican party have resolved on making a thorough canvass of the Southern States, and to this end have appealed to the great mass of their fellow-Republicans for the needful means. As the purpose is one that they see no reason to conceal, and as they will employ no other than upright and honorable means, they choose to be open and public in every step they take in the prosecution of their work.

There is complaint that professed Republicans are speaking at the South whose harangues tend to imbue the blacks with hatred of the whites, to excite them with hopes that they are soon to be provided with homes and farms by the spoliation of their old masters, and thus to render them idle, turbulent, and riotous. We presume these charges are at least exaggerations of the truth. Yet it is palpable that every Republican speaker in the South will be jealously watched and listened to, and that he cannot utter an imprudent remark, much less make an intemperate harangue, without seriously injuring the cause which he means to commend.

Suppose, for example, the Mr. J. K. Hayward recently arrested by General Schofield in Richmond *did* exhort the blacks of that city to keep quiet while Judge Underwood was holding court there, but that, when he should leave, they might "hold high carnival," who can doubt that said Hayward can be more useful at some other business—that of helper to a blacksmith, for instance—than at speech-making? We say nothing of his motives or his meaning—we only insist that, if his ideas are all right, he does not know how to find the right words wherewith to express them. The Southern blacks are mainly ignorant—they have been reared under the domination of the law of force—they have not been trained to reverence the rights of property—their experience does not accord with the truth that the way to comfort and competence lies through persistent daily industry and frugality. To tell such men—strong only in muscle and in numbers—that they have only to wait till a judge is out of the way, when they may "hold high carnival," and that the property around them is rightfully theirs, and will be made over to them after a while—what is this but to arrest productive labor and enthrone general anarchy?

Never before was there such urgent need of wise, considerate, judicious canvassers as there is to-day in the South. They should be thoughtful, loving, noble, generous men, who know what to leave unsaid as well as what to say—who will inculcate charity and kindness, not wrath and vengeance. In short, we need a hundred such men as Henry Wilson to speak throughout the South for the next six months.

We know it is asserted in hostile journals that Judge Kelley made an intemperate speech at Mobile, but we do not believe it. All that is pretended is that he said he had the 15th Infantry at his back, and, if that did not suffice, he would have the whole army. But this, any one can realize, did not provoke the riot, but was provoked by it. He had no occasion to say anything of the kind, and (we are confident) said nothing, until after the rowdies had commenced a disturbance with intent to break up the meeting. And, if a hundred able and good men should thoroughly canvass the South, there would be more real harmony and good feeling between whites and blacks thereafter than ever before.

One of the writers asserts that Mr. Stevens' confiscation speech has been widely circulated at the South by the Republican National Committee. It is a conclusive answer to this charge that the Committee has, as yet, circulated nothing, done nothing at all, having had no means wherewith to do anything. It is only now getting to work.

We trust all who think it desirable that there should be a Republican party in the South, founded not on color, but on principle, not on hate and wrath, but on liberty and nationality, will help the National Committee to the extent of their ability.

The Negro Vote at the South.

From the Times.

The negro vote in the Southern States has become a prize of which rival political parties will sharply contest the posession. It is large, and quite likely to be compact; and any party which can secure it may reasonably hope to get power thereby, provided it keeps its white strength at the same time.

It is perfectly natural that the Southern whites should not regard the invasion of Northern missionaries among them with complacency. They address the negroes mainly. Their meetings are made up of colored people almost entirely, and the arguments addressed to them consist very largely of appeals against the whites. The negroes are reminded that the whites who now seek their votes are those who formerly held them as slaves, and they are warned against putting any confidence in them. However much they may disavow any such purpose, the direct tendency of such harangues is to array the blacks against the whites—to convince them that their interests are hostile—that they have nothing in common, and that the negroes must look to those anti-slavery men in the North, who have always been their friends, for aid and support.

Naturally enough, the whites of the South resent this. They regard it as unfriendly, and as likely to involve the worst results. It tends still further to disorganize the industry of the South, and to retard the development of its resources. It is impossible that the blacks and whites of the South should be mustered into opposing camps politically, without a consequent hostility in all the relations of life. Their only hope lies in harmony of sentiment, based on a conviction of harmony of interest. And the systematic crusade which is now going on, and which tends directly to a disturbance of these relations, may very well cause disquiet and resentment to the whites in the Southern States.

But they must remember that there is but one way of meeting it. They may not like it, but they cannot resist it. Judge Kelley, Senator Wilson, Mr. Greeley, and Wendell Phillips have a perfect right to traverse the Southern States, to form and organize political parties, and to address the people, black and white, on any subjects and in any terms they choose. This is one of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution; and the fact that it has been denied so long, only makes the people all the more determined that it shall be freely exercised now. We may call these men incendiaries—perhaps they may be incendiaries alike in their motives and their efforts—but they cannot be suppressed. Judge Kelley was right when he told the meeting at Mobile that he had the whole army of the United States at his back, and could say whatever he pleased.

A more considerate and generous man than Judge Kelley would scarcely have boasted of this advantage in argument; but his boast was true, nevertheless. He had a right to speak to them and say anything he pleased; and if that right was denied, he had the army of the United States to enforce it. There is no point on which the people of the North are more sensitive than this—of the absolute right of free speech in every State and section of the nation. They have been denied it hitherto, and they regard any attempt to deny or restrict it now as simply an attempt to revive the worst features of the system of slavery which they have overthrown.

There is but one way in which the Southern people can meet this Northern movement, and prevent any evil consequences they may apprehend from it—and that is by *counter movements* of the same kind. If Northern men seek the negro vote, *they* must seek it also. If Northern men make speeches, they must make speeches too. They may be at a disadvantage in addressing those whom they have held as slaves. It may be difficult to silence or soothe the resentments aroused by the appeals to the prejudices and passions of the past. Northern demagogues may make promises to the negroes of confiscation, of political office, and of special favors from the Government, which it may be hard to offset or to meet. But they must try it. There is no other way. These are always the conditions of political freedom everywhere. If they can be met successfully—if men can be convinced by such appeals and led to identify their own interest with the public good—very well. If not, time and experience must be left to do their work. Their lessons may be hard and costly—but in the end they will be effective.

We see that in the midst of the political confusion which prevails in New Orleans, this necessity is beginning to make itself felt. Men see the folly and futility of protesting against movements which they cannot prevent, and of denouncing a state of things they cannot change. A party has been organized on the basis of discarding all the divisions and distinctions of the past, of accepting the facts and conditions of the present, and of appealing to all the people with sole regard to the future prosperity and welfare of the State and nation. The propose—1, to cause a registry of every person, black and white, entitled to vote under the act of Congress; 2, to canvass the voters of all classes with both oral and printed arguments; 3, select candidates and urge their election on the ground of oblivion of all political antecedents, of integrity and intelligence and the confidence of all voters without regard to color or condition. Such a movement, followed up with vigor steadiness, and wisdom, cannot fail to bring the political organizations of the South into harmony with the wants and necessities of the day; and this will inevitably be followed by a corresponding political reorganization in the North.

The direct aim of the extreme school of Republican politicians just now is to secure to themselves the compact negro vote of the South. They seek to do this by planting distrust between them and the whites—by arraying them against each other as necessarily and permanently hostile in interest. An able and intelligent correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Lynchburg, Va., a few days since, pointed out two inevitable results from the success of this endeavor:—First, a corresponding consolidation of the *white* vote of the South, whenever the consolidation of the black vote takes place; and second, the inevitable defeat of the latter, inasmuch as it is outnumbered by the white vote two to one in the South at large, and in nearly every Southern State. The very effort, therefore, which these crusaders are making to secure their own success tends inevitably to their defeat. It is to be hoped that the Republican party will perceive and realize this drift of political events, in time to throw off the responsibility of it, and so escape the destruction which it involves.

Mr. Bancroft for Berlin—Other Literary Appointments.

From the Herald.

It is recorded that a certain man of the misty Middle Ages, having been in a dungeon for many weary years, was offered his freedom upon the condition that he would agree to read through the innumerable volumes of a certain history, fearfully and wonderfully made. He had a correct taste and a heroic spirit. He chose to return to his dungeon. Here is an example worthy of remembrance at a critical moment. Mr. George Bancroft is suggested as Minister to Berlin. We are to choose between having the country represented by him at a great European capital, and having a continuation of his "History of the United States." Let us heroically choose to have anything rather than this last. Let Berlin do as it may—let the country endure such representation as it can; but let us have no ninety odd volumes of flabby rhetoric handed down to the future as our history. We have no notion that any one but Mr. Bancroft supposes that what he has called a "History of the United States" answers to its title; but the very name may do harm. Send him away at once. We are in favor of the appointment. Let him write up the Schleswig-Holstein history. Let us see how the Schleswigs can stand it. This might prove interesting as showing the comparative endurance of nations on either side the Atlantic. Moreover, we believe Mr. Bancroft would be well fitted for the place in many respects. His Americanism is of a positive type, as the world saw by the lecture he read to the European powers some time ago in his eulogy on Mr. Lincoln. He was then considered by the Austrian Minister to have insulted the Austrian Emperor by his allusion to Max in Mexico; and this would be quite a feather in his cap in Prussia. Could anything more commend a man to Bismark than to have insulted the enemy of his master? Mr. Bancroft is a scholar also. He has translated Hereen, and would quite amaze literary Germany by the multitude of words he could put forth on classical subjects without impertinently intruding any thoughts of his own.

We have other historians that we would be happy to spare, and would desire the Government to consider their claims with regard to vacancies at distant places. The more distant the better. There is Abbott. This gentleman, it should be remembered, lately had a conversation with the Emperor of France—a remarkable fact, the significance of which seems not to be properly appreciated by the country. Victor Emanuel and Count Cavour had conversations with the Emperor. Soon after the world saw the accomplishment of Italian unity. Bismark talks with Napoleon at Biarritz, and the result we have seen in united Germany. There can be no question that Abbott's conversation with the Emperor will be followed, sooner or later, by the complete reconstruction of this Union, and we move for his reward in advance. We are astonished that he was not the first man named to succeed Motley—a historian also, but not to be compared to Abbott. Mr. Abbott has read Cexe's "History of the House of Austria," as we know, for he has rewritten it in a style likely to make it intelligible to those interesting subjects of a daily advertisement, "gentlemen and ladies whose education has been neglected." This should peculiarly fit him for the place, and the place, perhaps, would keep him so busy that he would no more bother his brains with history. Send him by all means.

We would also nominate for residence abroad the irrepressible Parton, whose histories take the form of biography. Parton has written much—threatens to write more, and consequently no man is safe while he remains in the country. He wrote our biography—from what authorities we cannot say. We have never recited the events of our life to any one; but of course wonderful versions of them are current in the months of all the Bohemians, and from the drip and drivel of Bohemian tongues Parton evidently made out his story. He has the notion, like Doctor Johnson's friend, that he must live; and not to argue that point with him, we hope Government may consider our suggestion and give him the chance to live abroad. Thus Bancroft, Abbott, and Parton might some day meet and dine in a Swiss inn, and, like the patriots resident at Botany Bay, congratulate one another upon having left their country for their country's good. Cicero assures us that the study of philosophy will teach us how to die, but there is no hope that such study will ever teach these gentlemen any lesson so useful to American literature. Hence appointments to foreign missions afford the only chance to be rid of them, and we urge an early action. We would suggest one more literary appointment. When all these historians are safely in places, send McCracken to tell us what they find to grumble at.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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CONGRESS HALL,
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This magnificent SUMMER HOTEL will open on the FIRST OF JUNE.
Families who secure rooms from June 10 to September 2, a period of twelve weeks, will be taken at reduced rates. Address,
J. F. CAKE,
5 11 stuth6t CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 115, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

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Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

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Preserver of Natural Flowers,
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Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 19

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 23 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26 2

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—John Howard, aged forty-five, a colored man, was quietly mixing mortar, in South street, above Fifteenth, yesterday afternoon, when a white thing in man's shape came along, and tipped him headforemost into the seething lime. Howard was admitted to the Hospital, but is unable to see, and it is feared his eyesight may be destroyed, but the physicians can give no definite opinion as to this at present. The monster who committed this shocking deed effected his escape, but it is to be hoped that all the power vested in the authorities will be brought into requisition to secure his arrest.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—An adjourned meeting of the delegates to make arrangements for the Sunday School Convention to be held in this city on the 28th instant, was held last evening at Broad and Arch streets, for the purpose of receiving reports of the number of homes provided for delegates from the country. The reports were encouraging, and the probability is that accommodations will be secured in the families of those interested in Sunday Schools for four or six hundred delegates.

FENIANISM.—The Academy of Music, last evening, was partially filled by adherents of the Fenian organization, with a sprinkling of ladies, to hear Colonel Roberts lecture upon "England, a Pirate in Ireland." The lecturer was introduced by James Gibbons, Esq., and was attentively listened to throughout, with occasional applause at his apt points when speaking of English tyranny, etc.

REGISTERS.—The following gentlemen have been named for the positions of Registers in Bankruptcy by Chief Justice Chase, subject to the appointment of Judge Cadwalader:—

Seventh District—Samuel B. Thomas.
Eighth District—Harrison Waltberger.
Ninth District—Amos Slaymaker.
Tenth District—John P. Hobart.
Eleventh District—William E. Dostor.

FIRE IN DARBY.—A large barn in Darby, Delaware county, belonging to Isaac L. Bartram, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 15th instant, together with a quantity of hay, mowing machine, carriage, and a number of agricultural implements. There was an insurance of $500 on the property.

THE LICENSE LAW TO BE ENFORCED.—Mayor McMichael intends to enforce the law lately enacted by the Legislature, relative to the closing of taverns and drinking saloons at 12 o'clock at night, and on Sunday during the entire day and evening.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT.—Thomas McCullough was appointed Guardian of the Poor, yesterday, by the Supreme Court, in place of W. H. Woodward, Esq., who declined a reappointment.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA.—Last evening the New Chesnut Street Theatre was tolerably well filled with a fashionable audience, to witness the performance of Halevy's majestic *chef Œuvre La Juive*. This opera is full of classic music of extraordinary excellence, but has not been rendered here often enough to make it popular. The work was chosen to present to us in her finest *role* the most gifted *prima donna* the Germans have yet brought this way, Madame Nathalie Seelig. This lady is an excellent actress, a true and finished artiste, and a beautiful woman in form and feature. Her *debut* last evening as "Rachel," stamped her as a great favorite, and raised an enthusiasm in the audience that we have rarely witnessed at the *debuts* of artists more noted, if not more famous. The applause that followed the trio in the third act between Madame Seelig, Herr Franz Himmer ("Eleazer"), and Herr Theodore Habelman ("Prince Leopold"), was really overwhelming, and an *encore* was given in great spirit and good taste. The great length of the opera was not observed last evening, for it was performed in such an earnest manner and with such evenness throughout, that every one seemed anxious to witness each succeeding *scena*.

"THE BELLS OF SHANDON."—Dan Bryant's new play by Messrs. Motford and John Brougham was a success. The piece is one of interest from the beginning to the close, the characters were well acted, the scenery and effects capital, and Dan Bryant as "Barry O'Leary" was one of the very best of this artist's personation; it will ge given again to-night. On Monday Emma Waller appears.

MR. JOHN BUOUGHAM visits our city on Friday next, expressly to appear for his young friend Dan Bryant's farewell benefit.

The Anniversaries.

The following comparative tables show the receipts and expenditures of the different religious societies that have recently held their anniversary meetings for the years 1865 and 1866:—

American Bible Society.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1866	$784,089	$587,755
1865	642,625	623,827
Increase	$91,464	Decrease... $36,072

American Tract Society (New York).

1866	$545,131	$544,343
1865	439,946	438,966
Increase	$105,185	Increase... $105,377

American Tract Society (Boston).

1866	$160,569	$157,926
1865	140,845	139,004
Increase	$19,724	Increase... $18,922

American Home Missionary Society.

1866	$247,507	$227,963
1865	221,191	208,811
Decrease	$3,624	Increase... $19,152

American Missionary Society.

1866	$253,000	$250,000
1865	271,586	270,912
Decrease	$18,586	Decrease... $20,912

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

1866	No returns.	No returns.
1865	$446,942	$441,883

American Seamen's Friend Society.

1866	$57,119	$53,208
1865	51,709	42,603
Increase	$5,410	Increase... $10,605

American Female Guardian Society.

1866	$87,768	$67,946
1865	78,645	42,778
Increase	$9,123	Increase... $25,168

Howard Mission Society.

	$37,154	$32,989
1865	33,451	31,758
Increase	$3,703	Increase... $1,231

American Congregational Union.

1866	$32,530	$25,086
In treasury		$67,119

—Here is *Punch's* little verse on the young belle's new "india rubber-ear:"—

Lydia hath a mimic ear.
Truth to tell, 'tis very tiny:
Cast in caoutchouc so queer,
But pink as shell of Ocean briny.
Envy pale may frowning chide,
Lydia, whom th' elastic pleases,
In comfort takes her morning ride,
With lobes that feel no nipping breezes.
Lydia hath a mimic ear, etc.

Lydia's lishing lover burns
To kiss her crimson cheek so sweet—he
Marvels deeply when she turns
A cold deaf ear to his entreaty.
But let none scorn Lydia's taste
Who whisper nonsense ev'ry minute,
An auricle composed of paste
Is worth a thousand vows breathed in it.
Lydia hath a mimic ear, etc.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES 4:29 | MOON RISES 9:46
SUN SETS 7:15 | HIGH WATER 3:22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May	4
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	May	4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May	7
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	May	4
C of Boston	Liverpool	New York	May	8
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	9
Europe	Havre	New York	May	10
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May	10
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May	11
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May	11
Bellona	London	New York	May	11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May	14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May	15
C of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	May	15
Germania	Southampton	New York	May	15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May	15
Arago	Havre	New York	May	15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May	16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May	18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May	18

FOR EUROPE.

C of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May	22
China	Boston	Liverpool	May	22
New York	New York	Bremen	May	23
England	New York	Liverpool	May	25
Atalanta	New York	London	May	25
C of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May	25
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	May	25
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	May	25
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	May	25
Great Eastern	New York	Brest	May	28
Java	New York	Liverpool	May	29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May	29
C of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Europe	New York	Havre	June	1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June	1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June	5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June	8
Bellona	New York	London	June	8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	May	21
Nevada	New York	San Juan	May	20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May	22
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May	—
Columbia	New York	Havana	May	23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May	25
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June	1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June	1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June	1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June	1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Carthagena	June	10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June	11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Access, Moore, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Weillington.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Newburyport, Curtis & Knight.
Schr E. Doren, Jarvis, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, Providence, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Corson, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Freeman, Wellfleet, do.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 42 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, 17 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to J. W. Stone & Co.
Schr Jason, Stewart, 17 days from Turks Island, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, 10 days from Brunswick, Ga., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Napoleon, Nichols, 7 days from Charleston, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Son.
Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, from New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River
Schr R. H. Daley, Saunders, from New London.
Schr E. Doren, Jarvis, from Providence.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Corson, from Lynn.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 4th inst.
Ship Annapolis, Lennon, for Philadelphia or Baltimore cleared at Liverpool 7th inst.
Ship Pontiac, Lowell, hence, via New Orleans, at Liverpool 7th inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia, via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 15th inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 18th inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, hence, via Norfolk, at Liverpool 6th inst.
Barque Pembroke, Potter, from London, via Swansea, for Philadelphia, was spoken in lat. 45, lon. 20—no date.
Barque A. M. Lovitt, Lovitt, hence, via Havre, at Shields 4th inst.
Barque Maria Miles, Hansen, hence, at Hamburg 2d inst.
Barque Union, Merrill, hence, at Marseilles 3d inst.
Barque S. D. Ryerson, Raymond, hence, via Antwerp, at Shields 7th inst.
Brig Margaretha, Thesing, from Shields for Philadelphia, put into St. Thomas 3d inst., dismasted.
Brig Ellen Anna, Blanche, hence, at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.
Brig Manzanilla, Holmes, hence, at Portland 13th instant.
Schr M. McNeil, Snow, from Calbarien, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Providence 18th instant.
Schr Ring Dove, Wooster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 11th inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, hence, at Marblehead 16th inst.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Whittaker, hence, at Beverly 14th inst.
Schr Sophia Ann, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, hence, at Beverly 15th inst.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, from New Orleans, at Boston 19th inst.
Schrs Lottie, Taylor, and Searsville, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, which sailed from New Bedford 17th inst., returned same day and anchored below.
Schr Race Horse, Bragg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 17th inst.
Schrs Sophia Ann, Smith; J. Porter, Burroughs; and I. C. Runyon, Mathis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.
Schr E. J. Rayner, Rayner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Mystic 17th inst.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, hence, at Wickford 17th inst.
Schrs George and Albert, McDonald, and Mill Creek, Smith, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.
Schr Pluta, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 18th inst.
Schr Isabel Dart, Stone, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 18th inst.
Schrs C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, from Fall River for Philadelphia; Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from Cohasset Narrows for do.; and Transit, Rackett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 18th inst.
Schrs S. Washburn, Williams, and S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Outer Gedney's Channel Buoy, No. 1, and the Buoy south side of the bar, No. 1, have been moved from their stations, the former having been struck by a vessel.
They will be replaced as soon as the weather will permit.

The lightship for Martin's Industry, which has been under repairs at Charleston for some time, has been placed in order, and left 13th inst. in tow of steamtug Christiana for her location, and would be placed in position next day.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA.
September Term, 1866, No. 87.
JANE INGERSOLL vs. JARED INGERSOLL.
To Jared Ingersoll, Respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable Saturday, May 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.
MORTON P. HENRY,
Attorney for Libellant.
4 30 tu6t* April 27, 1867.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
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MEDICAL.

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OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

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BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties on the Official Bond of Charles Dixey, Commissioner of City Property.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Richard D. Wood, John H. Jones, and William V. McGrath be and they are hereby approved as sureties on the official bond of Charles Dixey, Commissioner of City Property. And the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond with warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon. And, further, to file an agreement of record that said judgment shall only operate as a lien upon the following described property of said William V. McGrath, to wit:—House and Lot No. 1810 Spring Garden street, and upon the following described properties of John H. Jones:—All those certain buildings, hotel, hall, store, and twenty-one houses and lots of ground, situate in Twenty-fourth Ward, on a square of ground bounded north by Fairmount road or avenue, east by Thirty-ninth street, west by Lancaster avenue, and South by Garden or Rockland street.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
5 21 1t

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AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 8, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.
The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.
Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to his number.
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The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.
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9—	1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
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24—	1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10	Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1	Three-stone Diamond and Ruby, half hoop Ring	800
36—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
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52—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1	Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1	Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	150

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867.

The Tendency Towards Church Union.

We believe that there is a very general conviction on the part of intelligent Christians in favor of church consolidation, as opposed to the further multiplication of sects. This is due somewhat, no doubt, to the natural reaction from the excessive disintegrating, seceding, and sect-multiplying spirit which has hitherto prevailed in our country, as one of the fruits of perfect religious liberty; but it has a deeper reason, in the perceived fact that the practical work of Christianity in the evangelization of the world is seriously and sadly embarrassed by the multiplicity of church organizations. This evil is sufficiently apparent in our large cities, but is only seen in its full development in our country towns and villages. It is no uncommon thing to find in a small village of one or two thousand inhabitants three, four, or five religious societies, each with its place of worship, its minister, its Sabbath school, and its complete church organization; and each a miserable, starving society, giving its pastor but a mere pittance of a support, dependent, perhaps, upon foreign aid, and exerting only a feeble and restricted influence upon the community at large. Now, if all these churches could be fused into one, with a large and well-appointed church edifice, a minister of ability and eloquence, a Sabbath school fitted up with plenty of books, maps, globes, etc., how much better it would be! Such a church would be a power in the community, its edifice would be filled with worshippers, its works of benevolence and of Christian culture and education would be carried on with spirit and energy, and it would fulfil the ends for which churches are supposed to exist. The present system, as it prevails all over our country, is lax, wasteful, expensive, and inefficient. It does the work which the Church proposes for itself to do in the worst possible manner, and at the greatest possible disadvantage. Especially in the rapidly growing communities of the West do we find the evils of the present system of multiplied church organizations at their height. Every sect must "plant itself" at every prominent point, even though it be to drag out a miserable and sickly existence. We know of a place in Missouri, of less than two thousand inhabitants, that has the following church organizations:—An Old School Presbyterian Church, a New School Presbyterian Church, a Congregational Church, an Episcopal Church, a Northern Methodist Church, Southern Methodist Church, a Rebel Baptist Church, a Loyal Baptist Church, a Campbellite Church, and a Roman Catholic Church, and not one of the whole lot is self-supporting!

Our various "home" and "domestic" missionary societies are not faultless in this matter. They frequently encourage the planting of churches in communities which are already amply supplied. The result is to weaken those already existing, and to divide a support meagre enough at the best. The planting of a church in a community where other churches sufficient for the wants of the people are already in existence, is generally a work of pure denominationalism, and a hindrance to real Christian efficiency and success.

It is too much to expect that all denominationalism will fade out, and one grand organization carry forward the work of the Church; but we welcome every indication which points to a diminution of the number of sects, a coming together of those who substantially agree in their faith and church government, and a general widening of the basis of church fellowship and communion. The most striking manifestation in this direction, at the present time, is the tendency towards union in the great Presbyterian branch of the Church. As our readers will remember, both of the Presbyterian assemblies, the Old School and the New School, at their annual meetings a year ago at St. Louis, took steps looking towards a reunion of the churches. A committee from the two bodies was appointed to draw up a plan of union, and report this year. That report has just been presented to the assemblies of the respective Churches, the one now in session at Rochester, and the other at Cincinnati. It proposes a reunion of the two Churches on the basis of their common standards of faith and government; the admission of all ministers and churches of either body to their present standing; the consolidation of corporate rights; the records of the two bodies to be hereafter held as constituting the common history of the Church; the reconstruction of the committees, boards, and other official organizations of the Church at large; a revision of the catalogues of publications, and a general and equitable consolidation of the two organizations.

There is no doubt that this plan of union, when submitted to the separate churches, will be adopted almost unanimously, and that we shall soon behold these two branches of the Presbyterian Church united in a common organization. It will then constitute one of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential Churches in the country. But not only is there this prospect of union between the Old and New School Presbyterians—there is also a movement in the same direction on the part of other branches of the Presbyterian family. Resolutions looking towards an organized union of the entire Presbyterian body, of whatever name, in this country, have been introduced in the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, now in session in New York; and the same question is being agitated by the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session in Memphis.

We confess that we look upon this tendency to union among the different branches of this great Church family with the deepest interest. It is a movement in the right direction. The whole consolidated body will be broader, more liberal, more truly catholic, than either of its component parts could be alone. Its resources will be more economically employed, and more effectual in accomplishing Christian work. Instead of the machinery of three or four separate organizations to accomplish a given end, that of only one will now be required. By concentrating its energies and simplifying its action, the United Presbyterian Church will vastly increase its influence and its power of doing good.

We hope to see the time when a still wider tendency to union shall prevail—when non-essentials, whether of dogma or of polity, shall wield less and less power over men's minds, and the great *essentials* of Christianity shall bind the whole Church in a closer and more enduring compact.

The Evil of Carrying Weapons.

A few days since a young man by the name of Mahon was convicted of murder in the second degree, in New York, and was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for life. The Judge (Miller), in pronouncing the sentence, delivered an admirable address to the prisoner, which we commend to all the young men of our own city. He said:—

"Here let me remark, that the fatal tragedy of which you are the author, illustrates with striking force the impropriety and great danger of carrying deadly weapons upon the person. Had you not had in your possession the weapon which caused the death of your victim, you would now have been at large and the deceased alive. Here is the great mistake made by those who thus resort to violence to avenge a supposed wrong or to gratify their wicked passions. Although you are a young man, yet the circumstances presented and the enormity of your crime demand that the law should be fully executed, and that an example be made, so that others may understand that there can be no mitigation of punishment for so great a crime. It is, in fact, but the simplest justice that those who are guilty of violating the laws of society under similar circumstances should be placed where they can no longer endanger the lives and security of their fellow-men, and in the solitude of the prison reflect for the remainder of their days upon the great wrong and the fatal deed which they have committed."

In these few words of the Judge we see the germ of much thought for many of the young men of Philadelphia. The habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons we happen to know is a very general one. In fact, it has grown to be considered the custom among a certain class, and the tailors have gradually adapted themselves to the wants of their customers, and seldom make a suit without a "pistol pocket." We have reason to believe that the custom is much more widespread than is supposed. We would cite the instance of the murder in New York, and also that of the man convicted in our own city on Friday, both of which crimes were due entirely to having the weapon ready, and using it in a passion. We are none of us sure of ourselves on great provocation, and daily testing shows to the wisdom of the law which strictly forbids the carrying of such arms. We hope that the example set in New York will be imitated here, and that by the strongest enforcement of the full penalty of the law, a proper dread of the consequences may be infused among our people, and induce the abandonment of this most vicious and dangerous infringement of the statute.

The Primary Elections.

The reward offered by the League for essays on reform in the primary meetings has attracted public attention to the subject, and called forth an expression of opinion from most of our journals, and also from some of our public men. We have received the following sensible communication from a well-known citizen, and as the subject is one which should meet universal attention, we lay his views before our readers, doubting, however, the practicability of some of his suggestions. The idea of changing the time of holding the elections meets our warmest approval.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

I have read with much interest the remarks in your issue of Friday last, in reference to the reforms needed at our primary elections; and though I am not of the opinion that the method adopted by the Union League will accomplish much, still I am satisfied, even in the face of the fact that our primary meetings are in the main under the control of unscrupulous politicians, and "have continued to grow from bad to worse," that the evil has its remedy, and a persistent effort made upon a well matured plan to secure the desired end will be successful. Under the present system, attendance upon the primary meetings, so earnestly urged by the press, is useless. A packed room filled with political trimmers, whose only apparent means of support is what they can make out of candidates for office, prevents the honest voter from any fair expression of his opinions or means of carrying them out. Office-seekers, determined to succeed by any means in their power, acting upon the belief that dishonesty in politics is no sin, setting aside all principle, to carry their point, deem it to be but fair game to buy, sell, or defraud at a primary election. With such a party, and with such surroundings, the right-minded tax-payer can of course have but little influence, and all his efforts to prevent fraud are of no avail. The experience of the many men who have, in obedience to the injunctions of the press, attended the primary meetings in their respective wards, clearly proves the above statement; and they, disgusted with the system, and disheartened with useless and unsuccessful efforts, have given up all attempts at reform, and have, in despair, left their wards to the mercy of the political rings that rule them, who, unmolested, and with full possession of the field, control the nominations, select their own candidates, and force the very voters they have thus excluded to vote for them, under the party whip and party tyranny. How can this evil be remedied? First, let the President of the Ward Executive Committee, or some other satisfactory person, appoint three well-known and respectable citizens, whose duty it shall be, one week before the most important of all primary elections, that of Judge and Inspectors, to make a carefully prepared register of all the Republican voters of the ward, not of voters of recent conversion or of a doubtful character, but of those who voted the Republican ticket at the last fall election. This work can be rendered comparatively easy by use of the window books and the aid of well-posted persons residing in the different precincts. Let the election for Judge and Inspectors be held at the usual places for holding the general elections, and let the vote be cast through a window at the polls, and not, as is now the custom, in the upper story of some low tavern, or in the crowded and packed room of a ward association. This method would give every voter a fair chance, and would effectually rule out imported roughs or hired scoundrels who are sent to ward meetings by worse office-seekers to advance their interests, and to prevent the honest voters from expressing their views or exercising their political rights. Again, change the time of holding the primary elections. Instead of their being held in the month of August, let them be held in June. Ordinarily through August a large proportion of our tax-payers are absent from the city, and for this cause the meetings are overlooked or forgotten. In June this would not be the case; the meetings would be well attended, and the tax-payers well represented; besides, by selecting candidates in June instead of August, the interests of the party would be advanced by securing the active co-operation of the successful candidate two months earlier, and relieving all aspirants for office from the hungry hangers-on who annoy and beset them by the various modes of black mail so well understood and practiced by that fraternity. Again, let the time of holding the elections be changed from after dark to daylight. Darkness helps to cover up and hide the means used to secure the election of candidates under the old method, with all their evil and corrupt surroundings, and insures the success of many a deep-laid scheme, which dare not be adopted or carried out in broad daylight. Make this change, and illegal and improper voting would be prevented, and a fair and orderly election secured. To possess the advantages above recited would largely aid in giving purity to, and confidence in, our primary elections. Let these changes, therefore, be adopted. Let a strong effort to this end be made by the Union League. Let that powerful organization show its strength in this direction. Let its influence be felt. Let a committee from that body wait upon the City Executive Committee, and demand that these changes be made. Let them do this, and their request would be acceded to and their demands granted. The Committee, even if so disposed, would not dare to refuse so righteous a request from so important a body; and thus this valuable change, with all its good results, would be secured, and the evils which have for so long a time surrounded our primary elections be partially removed.

NINTH WARD.

Where Booth is Buried.

The following melo-dramatic account of where and how John Wilkes Booth was buried, we take from Detective Baker's book on the adventures of the "Secret Service." It sets at rest the dispute as to the final disposition of the body:—

In order to establish the identity of the body of the assassin beyond all question, the Secretary of War directed me to summon a number of witnesses residing in the city of Washington, who had previously known the murderer. Some two years previous to the assassination of the President, Booth had had a tumor or carbuncle cut from his neck by a surgeon. On inquiry, I ascertained that Dr. May, a well-known and very skilful surgeon, of twenty five years' practice in Washington, had performed the operation.

Accordingly, I called on Dr. May, who, before seeing the body, minutely described the exact locality of the tumor, the nature and date of the operation, etc. After being sworn he pointed to the scar in the neck, which was then plainly visible. Five other witnesses were examined, all of whom had known the assassin intimately for years. The various newspaper accounts, referring to the mutilation of Booth's body, are equally absurd. General Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A., was on board the gunboat where the post mortem examination was held, with his assistants. General Barnes cut from Booth's neck about two inches of the spinal column through which the ball had passed; this piece of bone, which is now on exhibition in the Government Medical Museum in Washington, is the only relic of the assassin's body above ground, and this is the only mutilation of the remains that ever occurred. Immediately after the conclusion of the examination, the Secretary of War gave orders as to the disposition of the body, which had become very offensive, owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under clothing. With the assistance of Lieutenant L. B. Baker, I took the body from the gunboat direct to the old Penitentiary, adjoining the old Arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for some years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with fixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced, and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth.

Secretary Stanton and the Presidency.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, in discussing the Presidential question, utters the following language:—"There is a statesman who has been the military superior of all our generals, and whose part in the war has been not less deserving of honor than that of the bravest hero that ever slept on a hard-fought field. There is one such man, and but one—the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton." It also favors the selection of the Vice-President from Missouri, and says:—"Of all the former slave States no other so well deserves the honor, and no other can more justly claim for her leaders in this struggle the confidence and the gratitude of the nation."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rose & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

"SUNSHINE."—THE REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., will deliver his celebrated Lecture on "SUNSHINE," in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, FOURTH Street, above Market, Camden, N. J., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at ¼ before 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission to be had at the door. 14*

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 3 28trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, May 4, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.
They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.
Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.
Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, May 3, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 18, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;
Three hundred dollars for the second;
Two hundred for the third, and
One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the Republican State Executive Committee, the citizens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.
At this election there shall be elected one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in convention (agreeably to Rule 10 of the Rules for the Government of the Republican Party) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Williamsport on the 26th day of June, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the whole people.
By order of the City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Chairman.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.
5 17 4t

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
Harrisburg, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.
As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.
By order of the State Central Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 31t

EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hall of the Schuylkill Hose Company, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors to conduct a Delegate Election to be held in the various Divisions on Thursday Evening, May 23, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.
ALEXANDER J. HARPER, President.
Manuel N. Phillips, Secretary. 5 20 2t

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Philadelphia, May 3, 1867.
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
5 8 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

MARK THIS! UPON THE CONDITION of the stomach and its near allies, the liver and the bowels, depend physical health and clearness of intellect. If these organs are inactive or in a state of irritation, the toning, regulating, soothing influence of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT is urgently required. [5 21 tuths3t4p
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE NEW
GRAND SQUARE
CHICKERING PIANO.

The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled Grand Pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art.

W. H. DUTTON,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 4 stuthtf ENTRANCE, ART GALLERY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
4 23 4p

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
5 2 3m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION appeals to the public for aid in support of its work of Educating the Freedmen. It has sixty-three teachers in the field, who are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, at a cost of over Four Thousand Dollars a month. Unless the friends of the work give liberal aid, many of the schools must be closed for want of means of support. The Managers think the schools ought to be kept open until the Southern States are prepared to take charge of and sustain them, and they do not feel justified in closing any of them without making known to the public their need, and appealing for aid.
Contributions may be sent to the rooms of the Commission, No. 711 SANSOM Street, or to
E. W. CLARK, Treasurer,
5 16 6t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Pittsburg, Pa., April 27, 1867.
Pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburg, March 29, ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Shareholders will be held at PITTSBURG, May 25, proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
5 16 14t G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.
5 10 18t* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuthp

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS. [3 19 3mrp

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—IMMENSE SUCCESS!
Third week of THE LUBIN BROTHERS.
New Illusions, New Mysteries, New Automata, the ANTHROPOGLOSSI,
and LIVING HEAD.
Also the LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Matinees—Adults, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. [5 21 5t

A REWARD OF $30 EACH WILL BE PAID for the following named deserters from the United States army, who are supposed to be in this city:—
WILLIAM THOMAS, recruit, general service, aged 26 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair, occupation laborer,
HERMAN GRASLEY, Company A, 4th Cavalry, aged 31 years, 5 feet 6½ inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, occupation soldier,
CHARLES H. SMITH, recruit, general service, aged 24 years, 5 feet 4½ inches high, dark complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, occupation painter.
JOHN B. PARKE,
Brevet Lt.-Col. 26th Infantry,
5 1t No. 118 S. SECOND Street, Philada., Pa.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED.
NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.
Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1867.
Having taken the old established store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.
Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
HAINES & LEEDS.
5 17 6trp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of H. W. DUCACHET, D. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of ANN D. DUCACHET and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Executors under the last will and testament of Rev. H. W. Ducachet, D. D., deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 3d, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edward Shippen, Esq., S E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets in the City of Philadelphia. 5 21 tuths5t

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

FOUND, LAST WEEK—GOLD-BEARING U. S. Coupons. Owner will please address "U. S Coupons, Evening Telegraph." 5 20 3t4p

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 84p

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 3 1m[p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE QUEEN.
THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,
Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter, NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
Admission.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
NO SEASON TICKETS.
Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 17 6t

$1000. $1000.
One Thousand Dollars Reward!
The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following goods, stolen on the night of MAY 18, 1867, viz.:—
356 H. B. SABLES, UNDRESSED.
4 TIMBERS ERMINE, DRESSED.
10 DOZEN CHINCHILLAS, DRESSED.
Furriers, and all others, are hereby cautioned against purchasing or dressing the above mentioned goods.
FIVE HUNDRED (500) DOLLARS additional will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.
A. K. & F. K. WOMBA...
5 20 6t NO. 417 ARCH ST...

REMOVED!
THE CITY TICKET OFFICE
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET,
TO THE
NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [5 20 6t

No. 111
NORTH FOURTH STREET.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

A ROBBERY OF FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS BY A COLORED SERVANT GIRL.—Mr. William Johnson, who resides on Chesnut street, above Forty-first, had living with him a colored servant girl, named Ann E. Miller, aged 23 years. Mr. Johnson, in the early part of the present month, received money to the amount of $4057, of which $3500 were in seven-thirty coupon bonds, and the balance, $557, in United States notes.

Having no place at his residence wherein to safely kept this treasure, he placed it in a pocket-book, which during the day he put under lock in the safe of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company, but at night was careful to place it under his pillow, so that the least movement would awaken him. But it never occurred, apparently, to Mr. Johnson, that business men are liable to forgetfulness, and will often leave valuables in a decidedly exposed and unsafe condition. One morning (the 12th inst.) he hurried to his business, leaving the wallet under the pillow.

Ann Miller, whose province was to do the chamber work, espied the wallet, and appropriated it, with its contents. When questioned by the owner, who soon discovered his loss, as to its whereabouts, she feigned utter ignorance, but was so fervent in her protestations that suspicion was aroused. Sergeant Saunders, of the Thirteenth District, learning of the transaction, went to the house of one of Miss Miller's friends, at a place called "Woodland Terrace," and had no sooner broached the subject than the young lady, going up stairs, returned with the money, saying that Ann had requested her to keep it.

On counting the money only one ten dollar bill was missed. Ann was immediately taken in custody, and was this morning committed by Aldermen Allen to answer at Court. Her lady friend was also held as a witness. It is not altogether safe to allow money, in very small or large amounts, to lie about in an unguarded manner.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs

STABBING.—A Mr. Mower is the proprietor of a tavern which is located on the corner of Fifth and Callowhill streets. Last night, about 12 o'clock, the saloon was bereft of its occupants. Mr. Mower took a chair, placed it at the front door, and had mounted it preparatory to extinguishing the light which distinguished his building, when one James Brown, coming along, cried out, "There is the "————," and attacked him. Mr. Mower was pulled from the chair, and when attempting to defend himself he was stabbed by Brown in the left side, just above the heart. The wound is a very ugly one, about two inches in depth, and very long. It is thought that if inflammation does not set in, it will not prove fatal. Brown, after the commission of the deed, fled, and secreted himself in a wagon at Tenth and Canton streets, where he was arrested this morning. Alderman Toland committed him to await the result of Mower's injuries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has forwarded to us *London Society, St. James, Temple Bar*, and *Cornhill* magazines for May, which are all unusually excellent in their literary contents. Mr. Winch also sends the latest received numbers of the *London Illustrated News* and other papers.

General Harry White has our thanks for a copy of the "Report of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania for 1865," unabridged.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Hon. Alexander Delmar, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and Hon. Charles Sumner have our thanks also for many public documents.

"ELIZABETH" AT THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT.—Mrs. General F. W. Lander makes her first appearance this evening, in her greatest *role*, one in which she is destined to make herself famous. The play is admirably cast throughout, and will prove very attractive. Among the distinguished persons who are expected to be present this evening are General George G. Meade, his Excellency John W. Geary, Hon. Morton McMichael, General C. H. T. Collis, General Horatio Gates Sickel, Rear-Admiral S. T. Case, M'me Nathalie Selig, and others. Seats and tickets can be secured for any or all of the performances of Mrs. General Lander, at the Academy to-day, and at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

THE REV. DR. WILLITS, who has lately accepted a call to the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, is advertised to lecture to-morrow evening at the First Baptist Church, of Camden, N. J., on the subject of "Sunshine." A delightful moonlight ride across the river, a splendid lecture, and excellent music by the choir, and an opportunity of greeting the genial Doctor, will amply repay the many that will doubtless cross to "the Jarseys."

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—George Halfman was arrested at Eleventh and Sergeant streets, yesterday afternoon, for assaulting a lady, without any cause whatever. It is alleged that he knocked her down, beat her, and even kicked her in the breast. Alderman Jones this morning committed him, in default of $800 bail to answer.

AN OUTRAGE.—One George W. Murray, aged twenty-nine years, residing at No. 1308 Dorsey street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, for an attempted outrage on the person of a little girl, at Third and Catharine streets. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer.

A TERRIBLE RESULT.—The physicians state that the old colored man who was thrown into a bed of mortar yesterday, by a white man, will lose the sight of both eyes, as the lime has burnt them so seriously as to destroy the outer covering of the orbs. Full particulars of the deed on the third page of to-day's TELEGRAPH

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION of the Senior Class of the Department of Arts in the University of Pennsylvania will commence to-day, and continue on the 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, and 30th instant. The examinations will embrace investigations into social science, astronomy, physical geography, moral philosophy, the classics, English literature, etc.

DISORDERLY.—Robert Arnold, an old offender, aged nineteen, was arrested by Officer Shivers, at Nineteenth and Spruce, for being drunk, disorderly, and inspired with a malicious spirit, which caused the damaging of several windows in the neighborhood. Alderman Swift committed him in default of $500 bail.

A BATCH.—Sally Bernard, Jenny Lynd (not the famed songstress), Mary Black, and Fanny Robinson were arrested by Officers Brown, Kulp, and Young, at Seventh and Lombard streets, for evil conduct. Alderman Swift held them in $400 bail for their future good behavior.

DISORDERLY TAVERN.—John Haywood was arrested yesterday for being the ostensible proprietor of a tavern which, when filled with drunken revellers, caused great annoyance to the citizens in the vicinity of Second and Fitler streets. Alderman Clouds committed him to answer in $800 bail.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Gomby, who was one of a party that assaulted Officer McAdams while in the discharge of his duty, was arrested yesterday at Second and Fitler streets. Alderman Clouds committed him in default of $1200 bail.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—John Conway, who resides at Lawrence and Master streets, was arrested at Master and American streets, on a warrant issued by Alderman Shoemaker, for reckless driving. He was held in $100 bail to appear at court.

STEALING CHICKENS.—Alderman Butler, this morning, sent four small boys to the House of Refuge, for stealing chickens from a market wagon on the Spruce street wharf, yesterday afternoon.

AN ASSAULT.—Thomas McMenamin, residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward, assaulted a lady three times yesterday afternoon, in order to give vent to his spleen. For this Alderman Allen committed him.

DROWNED.—This morning, an inmate of the Almshouse, while rambling about the shores of the Schuylkill, slipped in and was drowned.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

THE INSANE—THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.—This Association held its annual meeting in parlor C, of Continental Hotel, this morning.

The following gentlemen are the officers of the Association:—Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Philadelphia, President; Dr. John I. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., Vice-President; Dr. John Curren, of Harrisburg, Pa., Secretary; Dr. O. M. Langdon, of Cincinnati, Treasurer.

There was present a large attendance, nearly every asylum in the United States being represented.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Kirkbride, the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Dr. John Conover. They had been previously adopted.

Letters were read from several members of the Association, regretting their inability to attend.

Dr. Nicholls moved that the President appoint the customary Business Committee, which he did, as follows:—Drs. Curwen, Worthington, and Peck.

Dr. Nicholls also moved that the President, at his convenience, appoint the usual Committees, each to consist of three members, on Resolutions, and designate the time and place of next meeting. Adopted.

The President stated that he had received letters from the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, offering the facilities of the hospital and the library, also a room as a place of meeting for the Association, and from the Guardians of the Poor, inviting the members to visit that institution during their stay in the city; also one from the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, extending a very cordial invitation to the members of the Association to visit that Institution on Thursday next, and hold their meeting there, and pass a day in and about the Institution; also from the managers of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, through Dr. Worthington, its Superintendent, inviting the members of the Association to visit that institution on Friday next.

On motion, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to enable the Business Committee to report.

A communication was received from Dr. H. M. Harlin, Superintendent of the Maine Insane Asylum, giving his views upon the following question:—

Does the urine necessarily undergo a change in its composition in persons affected with insanity in any of its varied forms?

Several of those present, upon request of the President, gave their views and experience in different cases.

The communication was then laid on the table.

A Committee on the Treatment of the Epileptic Insane, which was appointed at the last meeting, the Business Committee reported was not present, and the latter committee asked to be continued, which was granted.

Dr. McClintock, of the Illinois State Hospital, then read a paper in reference to the recent difficulties in the State of Illinois in regard to the insane.

At the conclusion of the reading the President said:—The paper just read is certainly a most interesting and important one, in which I am sure not only every member of this Association is interested, but every individual member of the community, and every one who is liable to suffer from mental affections, as every one is, and all their friends are certainly interested in this subject. It is one that has affected most painfully, I am sure, every one who has felt for the best interest of that unfortunate class (the insane), and I feel sure that the Association will thank Dr. McFarland for the trouble he has taken to prepare this at the request of his fellow-members.

A free interchange of views then took place.

At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE—PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.—The Conference reassembled at the Bethel Church this morning, Bishop Wayman presiding, assisted by Bishop Quinn.

After the preliminary exercises, the questions of the discipline were taken up.

Rev. Benjamin Smith moved that the case of Rev. Mr. Bulah be considered, which prevailed, and a motion was passed to pay his expenses in attending the Conference from the superannuated fund.

Rev. Mr. Dobbs, of the M. E. Church, was introduced to the Conference.

The ordination vow was then administered to the Rev. Isaac Parker, who was received yesterday by Bishop Wayman.

Several ministers who were absent yesterday presented their financial returns to the Conference.

Samuel Cuff was reported by Rev. R. Barney for Deacon's orders.

The names of several applicants for membership were presented, and laid over on account of their absence.

William E. Johnson, George Washington, Jacob Wilkesheim, Peter Loper, Rev. Morris Porter, and Ephraim Wilson were admitted to membership.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the American Bible Society, was then introduced, and addressed the Conference at considerable length.

Rev. John M. Brown, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the African M. E. Church, responded to the Rev. Dr. Taylor, thanking him for the great interest manifested in their enterprises. The Conference was also addressed by the Revs. William Moore and Jacob Mitchell, after which a motion of thanks to Rev. Dr. Taylor prevailed, and a committee was ordered to be raised to consider the subject of the distribution of the Bible among the colored people of the South. The following were appointed on the Committee:—Rev. Messrs. Lynch, Smith, Weaver, Moore, and Gould.

The subject of temperance was next discussed, the committee charged with that subject urging the most rigid observance of the rules in that respect.

A motion was then passed, requesting the pastors to omit their services to-morrow evening, that all might have an opportunity of attending the grand rally at the Bethel Church in aid of the Book Concern and the *Christian Recorder*. The following were announced as the speakers.—Rev. Bishops Wayman and Quinn; Mr. Isaiah C. Weare, Rev. Stephen Smith, and others. The Conference then adjourned.

I. O. O. F.—THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA commenced its annual session this morning at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sixth street, the chair being occupied by Mr. George Fling, the Grand Master. The principal business of the session is the reading of reports, the admission of new members, and the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. On to-morrow afternoon an official visit of the Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, J. P. Sanders, will take place, and in the evening a collation will be spread in the National Guards' Hall, which will be attended by the representatives of the Grand Lodge and of the Grand Encampment of this State. A number of distinguished Odd Fellows are expected to be present.

A FOUL ACT.—This morning, at an early hour, a new-born infant was found in the well of an outhouse on Sissen street, below Third. An investigation will be held to ascertain the particulars of the foul transaction.

WE ARE SELLING
Men's Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as $10·00
" " " better for 12·00
" " " 15·00
Boys' " " all-wool, as low as 5·00
" " " better for 7·00
These are all good, serviceable garments, well adapted to ordinary or business wear. Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none in the city in style and fit, and made with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, our stock is kept full and complete by large daily additions of fresh goods—introducing all new styles as they appear.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—
All-wool Suits..... $10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality..... 15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer..... 20 00
Fine French Black Suits..... 25 00
Extra do. do. do. 30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats..... 13 00
The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

NEW METHOD OF SMOKING TOBACCO.—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down* as in ordinary pipes. No nicotine. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere. P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

No. 111.—This is the number North Fourth street of Grove's Show Case and Desk Manufactory. All the work turned out by Grove is made of well-seasoned wood, by the best workmen in the city, some of whom have worked for him over fifteen years. Banks, counting-houses, schools, etc., are furnished with desks and chairs at the lowest rates, and at the shortest notice.

"WHO reads an American book?" is a question that has long since been triumphantly answered to the confusion of its proposers, and the query, "Who uses an American perfume," can be as satisfactorily replied to by Phalon & Son. Their "Night-Blooming Cereus" is to-day one of the most popular extracts for the handkerchief that has ever been introduced in any country.—*Pittsfield Eagle.*

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE FRAMES.—Reimer & Co., Manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street, offer the public a superb lot of fine finished looking glasses. Our work is superior, and we invite criticism thereto. Moulding of all kinds on hand.

THE DRAB AND PEARL-COLOR SUMMER HATS, prepared by Warburton, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are effectually ventilated, easy to the forehead, and perspiration-proof in front (patented), and in point of style and quality are worthy of the preference of gentlemen.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

PERSONS in want of First-class Clothing are invited to examine the goods and prices at Charles Stokes & Co's Ready-made Clothing Establishment, under the Continental.

SALE OF DESIRABLE FURNITURE, on Thursday morning next, May 23, at No. 16 N. Ninth street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Filler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BOON—DOYLE.—On May 19, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOHN BOON to Miss GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of Mr. John W. Doyle, all of Frankford.

STOKES—PRINCE.—May 7, 1867, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, HENRY S. STOKES to NELLIE C., daughter of Henry F. Prince.

TILLEY—COUNCELL.—On Thursday evening, May 16, 1867, by the Rev. D. Washburn, No. 815 S. Third street, Mr. ARTHUR J. TILLEY and SUSAN C. COUNCELL, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARLISLE.—On the 18th instant, HUDSON CARLISLE, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1358 Thirty-seventh street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

COXHEAD.—On the 19th instant, SARAH ELIZA COXHEAD, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, William R. Coxhead, No. 231 S. Eleventh street (formerly of the city of London, England), at 9½ o'clock on Wednesday morning.

GREINER.—At Norristown, on the evening of the 18th instant, after a short illness, ANNA M. GREINER, daughter of the late John Greiner.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Musser, No. 1829 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HARKINS.—On Sunday evening, the 19th instant, JAMES HARKINS, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Merion Square, Montgomery county, on Thursday, May 23, at 2 o'clock.

HELLER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Jacob Heller, in the 58th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 7, M. L., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1206 Marlborough street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MADDOCK.—On the 19th instant, WILLIAM L. MADDOCK, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1829 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice, Interment at Laurel Hill.

POOLE.—On the morning of the 18th instant, Mrs. CAROLINE STEVENSON POOLE, relict of the late Andrew R. Poole, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Hannis, No. 923 N. Broad street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

STORY.—On the morning of the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. EDWARD STORY, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1232 Poplar street, on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JENKS' IMPROVED WINDOW SPRING, a substitute for cords and weights, is alterable in its pressure to suit various weighs of sashes, and holds them at any height without notches. For sale, with a large variety of other kinds, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE-CASES ARE neatly ornamented, and contain four sizes of needles, each in its separate and convenient holder. They are not costly, and every orderly housewife should have one for her work-basket. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGER (which we know to be the most durable) and other patterns, for such as prefer them, are for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18]p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

REFRIGERATORS, WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES, AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
5 21 tuthslm5p OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The Injunction Cases.

It has heretofore been stated that the United States Supreme Court gave no reasons for dismissing the Georgia and Mississippi injunction bills, thus leaving the public to its own conjectures regarding the course of that tribunal. The reasons have not yet been written, and will not be known officially until the next term of the Court. But from what has transpired since its adjournment, there seems to be no doubt of the fact that the Justices who denied the filing of an amended bill in the Mississippi case, did so on the ground that it had no relevancy to the original bill, and was not supported by proof that General Ord intended to seize the property of the State; and, besides, it was considered that if such a course should be pursued by General Ord, the remedy would be in an application for an injunction apart from the considerations connected with the Reconstruction acts, as in the case of the State of Texas, to which an injunction was granted on the basis of the complainant, who prayed that the writ might issue to restrain the payment of certain Texas bonds represented to have been fraudulently obtained during the Rebellion.

The Vicar General of Buffalo.

TROY, N. Y., May 20.—Rev. Father Wadhams has been appointed Vicar General of this diocese, in the contemplated absence of Bishop Conroy in Europe.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued from the First Page.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Edmund Webster vs. John Ambleson, administrator of Joseph W. Moore, deceased. An action on a mortgage. The defense alleged payment of the whole amount. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Erasmus Janett vs. William C. Jewett. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $548·20.

Fahery vs. Flaherty. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $300.

Tyler vs. Gallagher. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $407·28.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Miscellaneous motions, rules, etc., were before this Court to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The morning session was taken up with a bigamy case.

The defendant, Harvey K. Meyers, was charged with having married Elizabeth Hofer in February, 1852; and in April 1866, his legal wife being then still living, married Amanda Volmer. The first alleged marriage was proven clearly, and the second almost as plainly, the clergyman testifying that he had married a couple exactly answering the description of the defendant and the woman he was alleged to have married in April.

The defense alleged that the defendant had not been sufficiently identified. But a witness testified that the defendant introduced him to Amanda Volmer as his wife at a skating party.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

A motion was made in arrest of judgment.

GIRARD COLLEGE—ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE ALUMNI—ADDRESSES OF KANE O'DONNELL, ESQ., AND OTHERS.—The 21st of May being the birthday of Stephen Girard, the graduates of the noble institution which he founded in our midst have been accustomed to celebrate the event by holding on that day their anniversary exercises. The Association of the Alumni held a business meeting at 10 o'clock this morning, in the College buildings, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected. The Association has about one hundred active members, nearly all of whom were present on the occasion.

At half-past 11 the customary addresses were delivered, the orators being Kane O'Donnell, Esq., of the New York *Tribune*; William Ward, Esq., of Chester, Pa.; and Walter Johnson, Esq., of this city, all of whom are graduates of the institution.

Mr. O'Donnell spoke at some length on the education of children, claiming that more womanly aid was needed. He referred to the graduates who had attained positions of honor and trust, and concluded as follows:—

Are you noble? Are you base? To these two questions all science and culture administer. What matter if your train be as cunning as Machiavelli's or Talleyrand's, if, with wise humility, you have learned the religion of reverence and aspiration?

Fame seems a questionable prize, ambition a doubtful virtue; but duty and self-conquest offer us profound and permanent investment. Are you poor, and do you toil? Then, with cheerful heart take old John Dekker's warbling consolation:—

Art thou poor, and hast thou golden slumbers?
O sweet content!
Swimmest thou in weal, yet sirkest in thine own case!
O punishment!

Then be that patiently life's burden bears
No hidden hears, but is a king, a king!
Work apace, work apace,
Honest labor hath a lovely face.

True wisdom belongs to the hero who is his own paymaster. Enough that under Providence we fulfil our fellow-citizenship with the human race; that we endeavor to build "not fame, but godlike souls." Why should our ideal of youth be fevered with the appetite for reward, and lose a noble self-possession? "Say not that Cæsar was victorious,

With toil and strife who stormed the house of fame.
In other sense this youth was glorious
Himself a kingdom wheresoever he came."

It is a trite saying, that we must find in our own hearts true sovereignty and reward; but it renews itself with vivid truth. In ourselves we must build serene empire. Wealth and love and science and beauty, distilled through the alembic of suffering, yield us but one final treasure—simplicity.

Here then, is the solvent of a true life. Friends, we may not be great or rich, but let us endeavor to be simple, to be true. Do you remember the kind, good Thackeray's prayer. "Be near us, O God, as gentle man?" With such thoughts let us faithfully serve our destiny and our fellow men, feeling that the world is our home and God our father.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the annual dinner of the Alumni is given. This is usually an occasion of great good cheer and hearty rejoicing. The table is burdened with the choicest delicacies of the season, the repast being varied by toasts and appropriate responses. Throughout the day the Liberty Cornet Band discourses musically in its effective style.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.
OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.
(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,
5 21 tuths1ot Treasurer.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,
Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.
A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.
Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.
CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.
All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.
N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made.
3 22 stuths3mp

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photograph portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 235 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Booth's Diary.

The *Intelligencer* publishes Booth's diary, but as its brief contents have been mostly anticipated, it created general disappointment, in view of the noise which has been made about it.

The President Going to Boston.

Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, held a Communication last evening to confer concerning the contemplated visit to Boston. A communication was received from President Johnson, in which he states that he will visit Boston on the occasion, should nothing transpire in the meantime to prevent his doing so. He has not decided, however, whether he will make the journey by rail or by water.

Return of General Grant.

General Grant returned to-day. A severe storm prevented his visiting Appomattox Court House.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—There is a rumor on the street of the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., in England, for £4,000,000, and in consequence gold has gone up to 137¾.

A HUNT FOR JUAREZ.

TRIP OF MR. CAMPBELL'S BEARER OF DISPATCHES—HIS INTERVIEWS WITH BERRIOZABAL, GOMEZ, AND JUAREZ.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 16.

Among the arrivals in this city this morning was Mr. White, the swift messenger sent to Mexico by Mr. Campbell, in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Seward. He brings sealed despatches to Minister Campbell from President Juarez, the contents of which are unknown. Arrived at Brownsville, he wrote out for the *Ranchero* an account of his trip, from which we make the subjoined extracts:—

Crossing the Rio Grande, from Brownsville to Matamoras, Mr. White immediately had an interview with General Berriozabal, the Governor of Tamaulipas, whom he describes as a large, stout man, about thirty-five years of age, of quite dark complexion, intelligent countenance, full whiskers, and a perfect gentleman in his address and general "make-up," and speaking broken English. General Berriozabal immediately gave Mr. White a letter, accrediting him to General Gomez, commanding at Monterey, and ordered a mounted escort to accompany him to the latter point.

He left Matamoras on Monday, April 15, and arrived at Monterey the evening of the 16th—distance, 275 miles. On the evening of his arrival, Mr. White had an interview with General Gomez, who is a small, lightly-built man of about fifty years, of dark complexion, with a clean-shaven, intelligent face, and who speaks no English. General Gomez gave him all the necessary information in an affable and gentlemanly manner, and on the morning of the 17th Mr. White renewed his journey towards San Luis by stage.

INTERVIEW WITH JUAREZ.

Arriving in San Luis on Sunday evening, April 21, at 4 o'clock, Mr. White immediately delivered his despatches. The next day he had three interviews with the heads of Government, including President Juarez and a number of his Secretaries, and at 12 o'clock on Monday night had concluded all his business, and was ready to leave Tuesday morning on the return trip.

Juarez is a slow-motioned, stout, heavy-built man, about fifty years of age; a full-blooded Indian, with short, straight black hair and eyes, a clean-shaven, broad and coarse-featured face, expressive of much determination and general intelligence, and has a large and well-set head. He was dressed with much taste and neatness, in black broadcloth, and for a man of his size and general "make-up," has a good address, and a most easy, if not to say graceful, gait and carriage of person. His utterance is slow, and marked with much decision; he, however, speaks no English.

Mr. White was treated by Juarez and his officials with much courtesy and consideration; in fact, the entire comportment of the Mexican officials with whom his mission brought him in contact, was of such a character as would suggest the idea that it was intended to convey a favorable impression of the Liberal cause and Government, through him, to the United States authorities. San Luis is a large city of 50,000 people, well supplied with good water from wells. There are a number of heights around it, which could be made excellent defenses for the city. It contains a magnificent cathedral, innumerable churches, and a splendid theatre. The Governor's palace is also a splendid structure, fronting on a fine plaza.

Mr. White made the round trip, 1700 miles, inside of fifteen days, two days and three nights of which he laid over at Monterey and San Luis.

Death of an Aged Newspaper Publisher.

Mr. William B. Townsend died at his residence, Clifton, Staten Island, at 6 o'clock last evening. He was born in Connecticut in 1790, and had attained the ripe age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Townsend came to New York as early, we believe, as 1812. He made his start there as a merchant, but in 1818 joined Theodore Dwight as the business partner in the old *Daily Advertiser*. In 1836 that well-known paper amalgamated with the recently established New York *Express*, in which Mr. Townsend continued for nearly twenty years with the Brookses (one of Dwights being still a writer on the paper), when he retired to his place at Clifton, to take care of his real estate on the Island. He was a gentleman of singular amenity of manners, amiable in temper, and liberal, but firm, in his political views and consistent in his Christian bearing. He had been an invalid for several years, confined for the most part to his house and grounds, and was fully and peacefully prepared for the last messenger.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 20th.*

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, New..... 102
$500 do. New..... 102
$5000 New Jerseys 6s..... 102¾
$4500 U S 10-40s, cp..... 99⅛
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s..... 93½

SECOND BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New..... 102
$400 do. New..... 101⅞
$500 do. New..... 101⅞
$2000 do. New..... 101⅞
$4000 do. New..... 101⅞
$5400 Hunt & B T 7s..... 50⅜
13 sh Cam & Am..... 129¾
100 sh Penna R..... 51
100 sh Read R..... 51⅞

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
3 22 stuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE THIS P. M.

The Latest Market Reports.

Reported Failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. Confirmed.

LONDON, May 21—Evening.—Consols, 93. United States Five-twenties, 72½. Illinois Central, 76½. Erie Railroad, 42½.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—5 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet; sales to-day, 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11¼d.; do. Orleans, 11¼d. The Manchester advices are favorable. Corn, 39s. 9d. Provisions quiet. Common Rosin, 7s. 3d.; fine do., 12s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 35s. 3d.

LONDON, May 21—Evening.—No. 12 D. 28. Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d.

Failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Commercial *Advertiser* says that private cable despatches announce the failure of the large cotton firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and the report is confirmed by the agents of the company in this city.

Heavy Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Messrs. Hinde & Porter, commission merchants, have failed, caused by cotton speculations, and bad Southern debts. Liabilities, $170,000.

Assassination in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, May 21.—About 1 o'clock this morning, a citizen named William Bishop Carr, while on his way to his home, No. 197 Gold street, was assassinated near his residence by an ex-police sergeant, named M. T. Skidmore, formerly attached to the Forty-fourth Precinct. The weapon used by Skidmore was an airgun.

Officer Dyer happened at the moment to be watching Skidmore, whom he believed to be intent on committing a burglary, and seeing Carr fall, gave the assassin chase, and succeeded in effecting his capture. Carr was taken to the hospital, where it was found that the ball had penetrated his brain. There is no hope of his rec

JOHN H. SURRATT.

A MORNING WITH HIS COLLEGE CHUM.

From the New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Convalescent after a chronic attack of Centrifugalism, that rheumatism of the bones that compels one to go somewhere, for the sake of the *go* rather than of the *somewhere*, I had got back the other day, fat and scant of breath, and was regaling myself with a walk on Chesnut street. Suddenly I passed a round-bellied young man with eye-glasses over his nose. It was plain to me that I had gone to school with him, though who he was I was indifferent about remembering. During my pupilage at the Philadelphia High School about 1600 youths had entered and departed from it; and while, apart from my own class, I knew not a dozen of them by name, I had hardly forgot a single face. So I swung my hat promptly:—

"Good day, sir! Glad to meet you again."

The other hat came off in response, and I walked a full block, forgetting, meantime, all about the person, when I heard a quick foot behind me, felt a tap on the arm, and the eye-glasses had got around to my front again.

"I beg pardon," said the young man, "but you went to the High School. Your name is? Exactly! I have long wanted to see you. You know Weichmann?"

"Certainly! that is, not altogether."

"Lewis Weichmann?"

"Lewis?"

"The boarder at Mrs. Surratt's."

I felt newsy and centrifugal at once again, and drew him to one side. In three minutes I had him promised to come to my house the next morning.

Out of his face and voice and the new interest in him, I summoned, meantime, the whole memory of the man again. He had been in the next class behind me, and his round, chubby, red-tipped cheeks reappeared as when he climbed into his bench in the lecture-room, and hummed, with the rest of the boys, disapproval of some dry, voluminous orator, or peeped at his lesson and got "noted" for it during the reading of the morning Scripture. An ordinary fat boy I considered him, whose definition of school was a place to get fun out of; and he was of mixed religious origin, his father being Protestant and his mother Roman Catholic. He went to the High School three years, and left it in 1859.

Next morning after meeting him was Sunday, and into my room the junior schoolmate was ushered at 10 o'clock. When he put by his hat, gloves, and cane, I saw him grown up to be a young fellow of twenty-four, brown hair, with dimples and tints all over him, a moustache that will never come to much, a nose with a good deal of bridge to it, clear light eyes that do not strain by their near-sightedness, and that bodily prematurity which makes him "waddle" somewhat in gait, and was expressed by Surratt in the nickname of "Fatty."

His address was singularly intelligent and pleasant, and he has more than average independence of opinion. I compared him, for the first few minutes, to Snodgrass, the junior boarder at Mrs. Cunningham's when Dr. Burdell was boarded—the young fellow who waltzed with Augusta and played the banjo in his cell, sublimely indifferent to the great tragedy he lived so close to; in half an hour I found that Weichmann was altogether a graver man, sobered, practicalized, even religiously affected by the part he had unwittingly played in the direst conspiracy of our times.

"I believe, sir," he exclaimed, in the pitch of the narrative, "that I was providentially thrown in the way of those people—that I was an instrument prepared to convict them. Look! it was I that introduced St. Maurie to John Surratt two years before the assassination; how did I know that one was to be the man who should chase the other round the world and bring him home! Look again! on Good Friday an order came from Mr. Stanton to the department in which I was clerk, giving only the Catholic employés holiday for the afternoon. But for that holiday I should never have driven Mrs. Surratt out to Surrattsville four hours before the murder, and it was that drive that hanged her."

I asked him to go back to the beginning of himself, and tell me all that had not been evidence on the trial—whatever inferential, and domestic, and characteristic had marked his acquaintance with the Surratts; for I had been collecting *data* upon the great crime, and had been present in all its scenes, fresh after their commemorations; the theatre, the Surratt House, the Maryland swamps, the route of Booth escaping, the barn where he died, the scaffold. I admonished Weichmann that as John Surratt was shortly to be tried, I might print this conversation, and here I set it down in running order, and it makes, unless I am over-sanguine, the straightest story of the conspiracy against the Government's preservers yet related:—

WEICHMANN'S NARRATIVE.

In 1859, he began, I left the High School, where you had known me, and in February of the same year I entered St. Charles' College at Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore. A considerable number of students were present, and the Principal was the Rev. Father Jenkins. About six months after my admission Surratt came there to study for the diocese of Florida. He attracted no attention, either by his talents or prowess, being one of the most sober and obedient scholars, and winning the commendation of all the professors by his tractable bearing. He was then a fresh-faced fellow of sixteen, straight and thin, with a good, broad forehead, and deeply sunken eyes. We were not allowed to sleep with one another, the monastic system being enforced, and, although I talked often with Surratt, I recall nothing now that showed him to have any depth of character, nor pointed ever so remotely to this crime.

When the war broke out the whole school was, with few exceptions, favorable to the success of the Rebellion. The teachers seemed to have little enthusiasm for the liberty of opinion, the secular education, and the republican civilization of the North, and most of the students either came from slave States, or meditated ministering in them. We were kept ignorant of Union victories; the newspapers were prohibited; and when I emerged I found myself as misinformed as if I had been in jail. Surratt, with the rest, sang secession songs very frequently, and he left school the same day that I did, in July, 1862. He had previously satisfied himself that the priesthood was not his vocation, and at leaving was so much affected that he wept.

The President held his hands over him, and said:—"John, you have been a good boy. Do not feel disappointed. You will always be remembered here." Indeed, Surratt belonged to a Students' Society, called the Society of the Angels, very pious in its nature, and I was altogether too wild to be admitted to it. Surratt had often spoken to me of his home in Maryland, and some months after I left the school he wrote me a letter, inviting me to visit him. Meantime I accepted a tutorship at Borromeo College, Maryland, and, after four months, went to visit a friend at Ellangowan, familiarly called Little Texas, a small limekiln town on the Northern Central Railway, and here I helped him teach a small Catholic school for a few weeks. In the meantime Surratt, between whom and myself several letters had passed, wrote to me to ask for a teacher's position in Borromeo College; his father had died, and his family were involved. I failed to get him an appointment; but when, soon afterward, I changed to teach in St. Matthew's College, Washington City, Surratt called upon me, and we personally renewed our acquaintance. He spoke enthusiastically of his home, and invited me down to see it whenever I chose. I observed that he was still a persistent Rebel, but I had seen so many of his class in Washington, that I took no personal offense at what he said, having already made myself obnoxious by political arguments.

Meantime the life of the country tavern, and the entire change in his ambitions, had given Surratt a brusquer and more worldly manner. He talked variously of teaching, farming, or entering the Rebel service. His mind was unsettled. I saw him several times at school and in town.

It was on a Friday afternoon in March, rainy and dreary, when at last I went down to Surrattsville with John. He came for me in a buggy, and the road was so rutty and miry that we were four hours on the way. On coming in sight of the house I was miserably disappointed. The theme of so much panegyric was a solitary frame tavern at a cross-road, a few sheds and barns around it and a hitching stall, and a peach orchard reaching behind. The farm consisted of 300 acres, and it was afterwards let, with the tavern, for $600 a year.

A small porch stood in the middle, on which opened a hall reaching quite through the house. At the foot of this hall, to the left, was the bar-room and Post Office, with a door opening upon one of the cross-roads, and to the right were the parlor and dining-room. Altogether there were eight rooms comfortably furnished. Mrs. Surratt received me pleasantly, and we had a good warm supper, after which I went awhile to the bar-room, where there were some of the Rebel farmers of the neighborhood, come to get their letters, to lounge, and to play cards. John kept the bar, and we had a game with two Jewish persons who had carpet-bags with them. These carpet-bags Mrs. Surratt came in and removed. Their owners left before daylight next morning, and one of them named Jacobs was arrested crossing the Potomac with $50,000 upon him.

Mrs. Surratt was proud, and counted her beads a great deal. She was a convert, and not an original Catholic, and her husband was a Protestant till his death, which happened of apoplexy in August, 1862. There were three or four negroes about the place; it was a dull, cross-roads' existence, but pleasant for a day or two to a stranger. Next morning, at daylight, we were awakened by very beautiful music. It was a brass band, come out from the Washington Navy Yard, to serenade the Democratic county officers just elected. Among the hangers-on was a seedy, frowsy, monkey-faced boy, whom Surratt introduced to me as Mr. Herold. He came in with the rest, took a drink, and went further up the road with them. I left the house on Monday, pleased with my visit, and we stopped at a drug store by the Navy Yard, Surratt and I, to get a cigar. The boy, Herold, was clerk there. Surratt told me on the way that his brother, Isaac Surratt, an engineer, had left his home on the 7th of March, 1861, at the news of Lincoln's inauguration, and gone to Texas, where he had been ever since in the Confederate service.

I got to consider Surratt an intimate friend after this visit, and he had good points of character; but his isolated life in the country kept me from knowing of more than the directer concerns of our friendship; while meantime the war went on more bitterly, and his home was probably a convenient and constant resort of secret spies and traders. But in Easter, 1863, we agreed to visit an old school friend at Ellicott's Mills, and from there I took Surratt to Ellangowan to see my friend the school teacher. Before we started a priest asked me to deliver a newspaper to Mr. St. Maurie, whom I found to be my friend's assistant, and to whom I introduced John Surratt. He was a French Canadian, black-eyed and black-haired, aged about thirty, very fascinating in his manners and accomplishments, a linguist and adventurer. He was teaching for his board and spending money only, being entirely needy, and he amused himself by giving concerts in the village, where he was in love with a virtuous and beautiful young lady.

When I left Ellangowan St. Maurie asked me to get him a teacher's place in Washington, and soon after he came to my room there, saying that he had left his place, disgusted with its littleness, and was without a meal, a bed, or a penny. I got him a position in Gonzaga College, and when he came to see me once or twice I found him so unprincipled that I wrote to the lady he addressed at Ellangowan, bidding her beware. He would tell me in a breath that he had fled from Canada to avoid the consequences of a most heartless seduction, and at the same time put his new sweetheart's bouquet under his pillow. His stories of himself were that he had been a member of the Canadian Parliament, a Federal prisoner of state, etc. But, at any rate, he decamped from the College after a month, leaving me to pay his board, and enlisted for the bounty in a Delaware regiment, deserted, fell into Castle Thunder as an object of general suspicion, was released by reason of playing informer upon his comrades, escaped by a blockade-runner to England, returned to Canada, and hearing of the $25,000 reward for Surratt, pursued him to Rome, enlisted with him, and gave him up just too late for the reward, which had been already withdrawn.

I was now weary of teaching for insufficient pay, and sought a Government clerkship, which I obtained in the office of the Commissary of Prisons in January, 1864. In September of the same year the Surratts moved to Washington to keep a boarding-house and get John something to do, and to help them along I moved in almost immediately. John was engaged by Adams Express Company, and with the exception of the arrival of a blockade-runner or two, little happened until a few days before Christmas of 1864–5, when by another of those providences or coincidences to which I have referred, I was walking in the street with Surratt when John Wilkes Booth was introduced to him by their common friend, Dr. Mudd.

After this the manner and nature of Surratt changed. He became, grade by grade, a loiterer and a spendthrift, subject at times to fits of despondence; and I have no doubt that Booth was his absolute master, debauching him with his horses and loans of money, and by his stronger worldliness and magnetism controlling him altogether. I used to wonder what affinity such unlike men could have; but bitter as the secessionists of Washington were, no idea of conspiracy, particularly against personages so high, ever occurred to me. And it was only in the head of a monomaniac actor, used to rehearse Brutus, that so desperate a crime could have been conceived; his means were just considerable enough to purchase such poor instruments as John Surratt; and his own character was so impracticable that nobody ever fathomed his plot. In Mrs. Surratt's house he was altogether the most talented visitor. The mistress of it called him "Her Pet," in his absence.

During all these days the plot was ripening: dirty fellows like Atzerott, boys like Herold, and searching-eyed, mysterious persons like Payne, began to visit the house. I felt that in my friendship with John, never very well founded, I was supplanted. John Surratt began to be a bird of passage, riding to and fro from Montreal to Richmond. I was only puzzled by these things, but never alarmed, and set him down as a mere "sponger" or parasite upon Booth, who was never free with me, and on whom I looked as a man of accomplishments and genius that liked the company of his inferiors. In all this there were interludes of drunkenness, as when three or four of the subsequent assassins burst into my room, saying that they were ruined men and that all was lost. This was afterwards demonstrated to be Booth's failure to capture the President at the Soldier's Home.

And this brings me to the crisis of the narrative; the interest of the house was gone, its peacefulness and charm. I was thinking to myself on Good Friday, as I returned from my office to Mrs. Surratt's, released for a holiday on account of my religious belief, that perhaps I had better seek board otherwheres. At that moment, as if some providence had satisfied me with these aimless companionships so long that I might observe their complicity and convict them, if not defeat them, Mrs. Surratt asked me to spend the afternoon in taking her to drive. As we started out, I saw Booth in the parlor, leaning on the mantel, paler than usual I have since seemed to recollect, his hand to his moustache, his eyes upon the floor. We talked pleasantly on the way, and once Mrs. Surratt stopped to ask about the pickets in the fields, and when they were to be removed at nightfall.

She died for that ride. I, who had made her son's acquaintance so unwittingly, and slept under her roof so long without unkindness given or received, do not shrink to say that I have never been sorry that I accompanied her. And when she died I felt saddened but not self-accusing; for if there is a doubt that she was a principal in the murder, there is no doubt, to my mind, that she knew enough to prevent it, to save the President, the Secretary of State, Booth, and the tools of Booth, and, perhaps, her own son.

That night I was weary, and read myself to sleep. At 3 o'clock in the morning, called from my bed by loud hands upon the door, I heard the challenge of "Officers of the Government. Open at once."

"What is it all for, gentlemen?" I said.

"The President and the Secretary of State are dead! We want Booth and Surratt to surrender, if they are here."

I do not remember what I exclaimed; the officers say it was: "My God! I see it all."

Then at daylight I hastened to read the particulars—"A tall man in a white coat stabbed Mr. Seward"—that must be Payne!

I hurried to the police station at once. Directly I was off with the detectives on the road to Surrattsville again. We caught a horse. "To whom did you hire it?" we say to the livery man. "To a monkey-faced chap named Erail, I think." That must be Herold. Away we go to the widow Herold's. David has been away quite two days. "Let us see your album." His picture is secured. I knew where Surratt had photographs taken; we obtain a dozen copies. Then I am carried before Mr. Stanton. He looks at me savagely for having been one of his clerks and keeping such company. I am ordered to Old Capitol Hill. From the jail-yard I see Mrs. Surratt at the window. She kisses her hand. A man comes to me with a message on her behalf:—"You are to say nothing of anybody of the female gender when asked." It is too late, if I could have had such a wish. The past is too vividly illumined by this fresh crime to be forgotten. This is the story of a school friendship and boarding-house acquaintanceship.

———He closed and shook my hand. I wondered if there were boys in other generations with the experience of this boy in ours.

A. T.

READ! READ!

THE

WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT

WHAT IS IT?

It is a neat White Shield for the breast, prettier than linen, intended to be worn over your undershirt, and which, when soiled, may be quickly restored to its original purity by a wet towel or sponge. It will save you time; will save you trouble, save money, vexation and toil.

FOR SALE

AT THE

FURNISHING STORES.

WITH A

WATER-PROOF

SHIRT FRONT,

AND A FEW UNDERSHIRTS,

YOU MAY GO

To Paris and back without a White Shirt.

You will never have a rumpled bosom;
You will always preserve a clean appearance;
You may travel without annoyance
Without your trunk full of dirty shirts;
You need not stop to wash up.

THUS, TOO,

You will save in hotel bills;
Save in cost of Shirts;
Save in washing;
Save in labor
Save in soap;
in coal;
Save too

The vexation and confusion consequent in the weekly preparation of your linen and preserve the temper of your wife.

MANUFACTORY:

No. 44 South THIRD St.

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
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RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
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ETC. ETC. ETC.

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers: and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

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MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

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MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGSTORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc., etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered house-hold:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 14ths

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY!

The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

5 10] GOLDS TEMPLE HALL, LIBRARY Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Corded Piques, 50, 56, 62½, and 75 cents.
A large assortment of handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
A new lot of Shirred Muslins, very cheap.

NEW LOT OF COLORED ALPACAS.

Black and White Stripe Goods, for Suits or Dresses 50 cents a yard.
A new lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas and black All-wool Delaines.
Just opened, a very cheap lot of wide Black Silks at $1·75 a yard.
Black Silks, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, and $3·00 a yard.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Under Vests and Pants.
A large assortment of Linen Fans. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO.

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

3-grain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·40. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 22c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $8. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair O Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, 2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 12-4 yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 5 8 1m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 2, 1865; May 1, 1866 Address KIMBALL & CO.,

No. 628 ARCH Street Philadelphia.

Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 9 20]

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave, for the above port on Saturday, May 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 13

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1322 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $60 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATSON & SONS,

5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,

5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA (newly fitted), of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $35—Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

5 29 8t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
ETNA.....Wednesday, May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 5

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

8 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,

11 No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, Or to THOS. R. BEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 16th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS! ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS!
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS! CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

CURTAIN LECTURES BY MRS. CHARLIE SLICK.

REPORTED BY HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Slick attends a club meeting.

"Well, Mr. Slick, if you are so drunk that you can't tell the difference between a ten-penny nail and a cigar, you had better go to bed. Yes, there it is again. Perhaps you know better than I do, that matches won't light iron. 'Taint a nail? Well, keep on wasting matches, and then complain of being poor. Sink your poor wife and three innocent little ones down to degrading poverty. 'What's a match?' Yes; what's a drink? Nothing, only ten cents, and ten of them make a dollar.

"I, for my part, can't see what amusement there can be in the clubroom, that men will leave their homes, wives, and blessed little ones, until 11 o'clock, to amuse themselves as best they may. Weighty questions to discuss? Yes, no doubt they are weighty, for they seem to weigh very heavy upon you; so much so that they stagger you; and I suppose what makes your tongue so thick is you have talked until it is swollen. You wish mine would swell? Yes, there is no doubt of that. You dislike to have your faults spoken of; but if there is any company in the house, you delight to burlesque my conduct, and throw out the impression that you are the most abused man in the world. Everything is so different now from what it was when we were first married. Then you were all attention—constantly by my side. It's all my fault? Yes, that's what you always say. Always jawing? Yes, if any one speaks of your faults, and wants to advise for your own good, they are always jawing. You think such things are disgraceful? Yes, I think so too. Suppose Toodles' folks had seen you when you staggered up the steps and fell against the door. What would they have said? You don't care—it was an accident? No, you haven't any shame for yourself nor for me; but I should think you would dislike to have it thrown in your children's faces that their father was drunk every week. Mistake, indeed! Yes, rather say it was a drunken miscalculation. Plead something in extenuation of your faults. Going to bed in disgust! Indeed! I should think it was time any honest person was there, for, if you can see that far, it is 1 o'clock; and as for being disgusted, it's enough to disgust a saint of a woman."

Mr. Slick retires, and unfortunately upsets two chairs and runs against the cradle, which awakens the last edition of the Slick family. Mr. Slick recovers his equilibrium, and commences singing:—

"Come, landlord, fill the flowing bowl,
Until it doth run over;
For this night we'll merry, merry be,
To-morrow we'll get sober."

"Murder! what a bedlam! A lunatic asylum would be Heaven to this place. Now that you have woke up the baby and made night hideous, I hope you will go to bed and sleep off your drunken fit. Ain't (hic) drunk? Oh, no. You are perfectly sober. Got a bad turn of hiccups, that's all. There, hush, papa is a brute. A brute! Yes, you are a gentleman! A delightful husband you are! You try to make home pleasant, and your company is very agreeable."

Mr. Slick still sings, and attempts to jig *à la* negro minstrel, and then turns into bed.

"If you should be seen in that step you would be besieged by the proprietors of minstrel troupes to dance in their halls. I, for my part, would like to know if you make yourselves as ridiculous at your meetings as you do when you return from them. I think your intellectual qualities must get wonderfully developed—literally crammed. How on earth you can digest so much knowledge is a wonderment to me. Your club must be the best school in the town; and by your conduct to-night, you show yourself to be an apt pupil. Now, Mr. Slick, what is the use of your trying to tell me about the profound discussions of master-minds, when all you discuss is whisky, wine, and good viands. Oh, yes, only a little refreshment. Now how much better it would look in you to spend the money upon your family; but no, you must go and spend it at a club-room, and leave your wife and three blessed little innocent ones to make a scanty meal from what was left over from dinner, and all because you are to gorge yourself, like a glutton, in your clubhouse. That's what it all comes to by believing what a man says. Heaven knows, if ever I get free of this burden, I will never take another one upon myself. Leave, then? Yes, that's what you always say, when you know that I have nothing to go with, not even a dress fit to be seen on the street. Then you ask why I don't leave if I am dissatisfied? You know that such conduct would dissatisfy the most lenient of wives. I have always endeavored to perform my duty, and then to be abused in this man(sob)ner, it is too (sob) bad indeed. If I had remained at home in single blessed—"

Here Mr. Slick fell asleep, and dreamed that his wife was turned into a thundergust, of which he could hear the distant rumbling of its pent-up fire.

"Tad" Lincoln and the Black Boy.

A correspondent of the *Independent* relates the following:—

"When Mrs. President Lincoln took up her residence in Chicago, she decided to send her son Thomas (better known to the public as 'Tad'), to one of the excellent public schools of that city. From early childhood Tad had suffered from an impediment of speech, by which it was difficult for strangers to understand him. While at Washington he was almost necessarily neglected, and when he reached the school it was found that he was sadly deficient in the elements of learning. When asked by his teacher if he had ever been at school, he replied, 'I had a teacher in Washington; but he did not like me much, and I did not like him very well; so between us both we did not learn much.' When Tad came to be classified, first by qualification and then by size, it came to pass that he came in regular order shoulder to shoulder with a black boy, who had been a slave down South until the great proclamation set him free. In this contact the lad displayed the manliness of his illustrious father by treating the colored boy with the same kindness and consideration with which he treated the white boys of his class, and at times by defending him when insulted by other boys. His conduct was reported unexceptionable, but the colored boy advances the most rapidly."

THE FENIANS.

RETURN OF COLONEL O'CONNOR FROM IRELAND.

We have received the following:—

"CENTRAL OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 5 FRANKFORT STREET.—NEW YORK, May 18.—Colonel O'Connor, who first raised the standard of revolt in Kerry, reported himself at the Central Office this morning, having come direct from Ireland. He brings despatches from military men in Ireland of a cheering nature, and of vital importance. He states that the lines of communication between the leaders are again perfect; that the organization is stronger to-day than ever; and that the men are more determined to grapple with the enemy, and more hopeful of success, than at any period since Fenianism was inaugurated."

—Dr. Jobert de Lamballe, one of the most eminent medical men of this century, died recently in Paris. It will be remembered that some months ago this eminent colleague of Dupuytren suddenly lost his reason.

—A couple of Central African kings, Gonche and George Pepell, have contributed fifty cents apiece to the Voltaire statue at Paris.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125 000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	124,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	51,709·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,340·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value	$1,070,289·75
	Cost, $1,030,551·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·23
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102·26
	Cash in Drawer	447·14
		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Tiophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington.
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Latourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James G. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	I. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8‖

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 1 23‖

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29‖

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30‖

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 24 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES	F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner,	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27‖

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23‖ GENERAL AGENT.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23‖ ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and ward lumber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14‖ Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiseling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
5 16 17‖ Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 8, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23‖

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet." "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slating'on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington, for Langhorne and Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train has direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington, at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Main Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1‖ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 28, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	11·20 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·00 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·50 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk in regard to baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 22, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8 A. M., 3·00 and 6·30 (daily), P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·20 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 8‖ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1867, Trains will leave as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, from Depot Thirty first and Market streets, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·25, and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 15‖ General Superintendent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcles, Packages, Merchandize, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 8·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, and arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·30 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·35 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·8 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

An mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·20 P. M.

THE ASSASSINATION.

DIARY OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

An Official Certified Copy of the Memorandum Book found upon the Assassin's body—A Singular Letter, Etc. Etc.

ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1867.—The Secretary of War will please furnish the President with a certified copy of the "Diary" found upon the body of J. Wilkes Booth, together with a succinct statement of all the facts connected with its capture and its possession by the War Department.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
(Signed)

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1867.—Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the entries contained in the memorandum book found on the person of J. Wilkes Booth at the time of his capture, certified by General Holt, Judge Advocate-General, who has possession of the book, together with his report in relation thereto. The memorandum book was first seen by me about the 20th day of April, 1865, shortly after Booth's capture, and a few hours before his remains reached Washington. It was brought to my house by Provost Marshal Baker and another person, who was, I think, Lieutenant-Colonel Conger. The book was then examined by me in presence of General Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, and was found to contain only the entries certified by General Holt; also some photographs of females. Immediately preceding the entries some pages appeared to have been cut out, but there was nothing indicating what had been written thereon, or whether anything had been written, nor when or by whom they had been cut out. Immediately after careful examination of the book and its contents, it was placed in the hands of General Eckert in the same condition as when I first saw it, to be delivered to the Judge Advocate-General, in whose possession, after its delivery to him by General Eckert, I am informed and believe, it has continued until the present time. The last time I saw the book was some time last winter. It was then before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and was in all respects in exactly the same condition as when I saw it first, without any change or alteration, so far as I could discover, in its contents.

General Eckert reported to me that upon receiving the memorandum book from me he sealed it up and locked it up in his safe, and it continued in his possession until he delivered it to the Judge Advocate-General, and that it was then in the same condition as when it was brought to my house by Baker.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To the President.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL JOSEPH HOLT.

The following is a copy of the writing, which was in pencil, found in the diary taken from the body of J. Wilkes Booth.

J. HOLT,
(Official copy.) Judge Advocate-General.

THE DIARY OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

"*Ti Amo*," April 13, 14, Friday, the Ides.—Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture. But our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart.

I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, and was stopped, but pushed in. A colonel was at his side. I shouted "*Sic Semper*" before I fired; in jumping broke my leg. I passed all the pickets, rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repeat it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all our troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment.

The country is not, April, 1865, what it was. This forced union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me; I have no desire to outlive my country. This night, "Before the deed," I wrote a long article and left it for one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, in which I fully set forth our reasons for our proceedings. He, of the Government ——.

Friday, 21.—After being hunted like a dog, through swamps and woods, and last night being chased by gunboats till I was forced to return wet, cold, and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair; and why? For doing what Brutus was honored for, what made Tell a hero; and yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cutthroat. My action was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great. The other had not only his country's, but his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone—a country that groaned beneath this tyranny, and prayed for this end, and yet now behold the cold hand they extend to me. God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see my wrong except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little I leave behind to clear my name, the Government will not allow to be printed—so ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy, brought misery upon my family, and am sure there is no pardon in the heaven for me, since man condemns me so. I have only heard of what has been done, except what I did myself, and it fills me with horror. God, try and forgive me, and bless my mother. To-night I will once more try the river with the intent to cross, though I have a greater desire, and almost a mind to return to Washington, and, in a measure, clear my name, which I feel I can do. I do not repent the blow I struck; I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned with the curse of Cain upon me; when, if the world knew my heart, that one blow would make me great, though I did desire no greatness. To-night I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who can read his fate? God's will be done. I have too great a soul to die like a criminal. Oh, may He spare me that, and let me die bravely! I bless the entire world; have never hated or wronged any one. This last was not a wrong, unless God deems it so, and it's with him to damn or to bless me. And for this brave boy with me, who often prays, yes, before and since, with a true and sincere heart—was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me.

BOOTH'S LAST LETTER.

Upon a piece of paper found in the diary, and supposed to have been torn from it, is written the following:—

My dear, (piece torn out) forgive me, but I have some little pride. I cannot blame you for want of hospitality. You know your own affairs. I was sick, tired, with a broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight. However, you were kind enough to give me something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the rebuke and manner in which—(Piece torn out.) It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness is extended that makes me happy in the acceptance thereof. The sauce to meat is ceremony; meeting were bare without it. Be kind enough to accept the enclosed five dollars—although hard to spare for what we have received. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WILKES BOOTH.

REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL HOLT.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, May 14, 1867.—Respectfully returned, with the copy asked for. The "diary" purports to be one for 1864, and the leaves cut or torn from it probably contained entries of that year, and were thus destroyed by Booth himself. It is absolutely certain that the diary is in all respects as it was when it came into my hands, and Colonel Conger, who was prominent in the pursuit and capture of Booth, after having carefully examined it in my presence on yesterday, declared its condition to be now precisely the same as when he took it from Booth's body after he had been shot, the writing in it being the same, and all which it then contained.

Conger was examined before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to-day.

J. HOLT,
(Signed) Judge Advocate-General.

THE FRENCH FLEET.—The French Government has instructed its agents at Toulon not to be over-critical in their examination of young men who volunteer for the naval service. It is hoped that a conscription of seamen will not be necessary.

THE FASHIONS.

THE FASHIONABLE SEASON STILL AT ITS HEIGHT—BANQUETS, BALLS, AND OPERAS—RECEPTIONS BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS—THE BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS' STRIKE—ROBES, MANTLES, RIBBONS, ETC.

PARIS, May 2.—That chronic fever called the Paris season will not abate this Exposition year. We have gone through the usual run of balls, masquerades, and operas; we have undergone the affliction of more parlor music than we cared for, but still we are reballing it in a continued circle of endless *sauteuses*; and we are retanqueting it in high places at the rate of six Lucullian outspreads per evening.

The new President of the Senate, M. Schreider, gives his first official dinner to one hundred and twenty guests this week, and a large ball on the 9th.

The foreign Ministers, including General Dix, hold their receptions on their stated days, and what with foreign princes coming or going, the little we have left to put on our backs has to be renewed very often. Husbands do not, fortunately, complain; for wives have got into a way of making out their bills which turns the hardest case into the simplest reasoning possible. "Whenever dear Oscar says a word about the money going fast, of course I never lay the fault to my tailor, as he deserves," said Pauline de B. to a friend, as she was coming out of church; "I invariably set the cook's account before him, with Exposition prices on every item. Nothing could be so convenient as embroidered satins and the high price of fowls, both acting simultaneously, as it were, for the bliss of families."

Could other simultaneous blessings attend us in the course of our pilgrimage on earth, we should all be very thankful, doubtless; but since undertakers have entertained serious ideas of getting up a strike, like the tailors and hairdressers, my opinion is that we are in a very false position.

The coiffeurs have done for themselves. Their first objection was to be treated like waiters by their shaven customers, who, on leaving shaving premises, deposited two sous in a tin box for the presiding gentleman of the strop. Their natural pride was indignant; they made their wish known to be treated like clerks, and have their "remittances" at the end of each quarter. The heads of the principals of the firm were averse to quarterly payments. They preferred the payments volunteered by their customers, and the strike ensued. I hear a few meetings have taken place, and that a few speeches have been delivered by the shaving corporation.

Pomatum has risen at the rate of fifty per cent., and curling paper is being cut into the smallest possible triangles. Partings down the back of gentlemen's heads are somewhat out of the perpendicular, but spikey moustaches look sharper than ever at the ends; a good deal of sticking plaster is observed on the stray cuts, and beards are invading a goodly portion of man's features. The lords of creation are not so well off as the ladies of the same. It is far easier to put on false hair than to extirpate what is gifted with natural roots.

The Duchess M'me Tascher de la Pagerie gives a large *fete* this evening for the poor. Young Conneau, the eldest son of the Emperor's physician, and playmate of the Imperial Prince, will recite some verses, which are to be followed by a concert.

Princess Mathilde gave a party yesterday evening, for which the new poet, Albert Glatigny, was engaged. Your readers may remember that I spoke of him as being sure to come to fame, though my prediction appeared paradoxical, for he was then a poor actor at the Alcazar. He has emerged from behind the beer pots there. Not so the new diva of those regions, Mad'lle Corneile. She nightly showers down the imprecations of Camille on Rome to a gaping audience, not one member of which august body seems to appreciate her.

The fashions have perhaps been sacrificed in this letter, but the fashions of the day are not all made of velvet, gauze, and tulle.

Robes, mantles, costumes, ribbons, flowers, and our newest accessories are in reserve for my next.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO OR RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY,

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Are prepared with a full and FRESH STOCK OF

Fine and Staple Groceries,

TO FILL ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY,

Packing neatly and securely, and delivering free of charge to any of the Depots or Express offices, or delivering in West Philadelphia, Roxborough, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill.

All goods warranted of the finest quality, and sold at lowest cash prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuth3mrp

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATE

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT

AND SCOTCH ALE,

In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular, 16 3m4p

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

25 CENT LAWNS.

31 cent real French Jaconet Lawns.
Fine display Fast Color Lawns at these prices.
French Organdies in rich designs.

25 CENT GRENADINES.

25 cent Plaid Grenadines, Blues, Greens, e
31 cent Plaid Grenadines, all the colors.
Fine stock 31 and 37 Thin Dress Goods.

WHITE GOODS.

White large Satin Plaid Muslins.
Neat Check Nainsooks, Striped and Plaid Muslins.
India Twills, Swisses, Bishop's Lawns,
Linen Cambric and Long Lawn.
Excellent White Pique, 60 cents.
Berlin Gloves for Ladies and Children.
Veil Barèges, two qualities, all colors.
Veil Grenadines—Blues, Greens, Modes, Browns.
Hosiery—a full stock Ladies', good qualities.
Gents' Half Hose, good English, for 50 cents.
Gents' Hdkfs.—Hemstitched, Hemmed, Colored Border, etc.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Superb assortment Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., single one or dozen, at lower prices than for years.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

LINENS.

Complete Stock Irish Linens, by the yard or piece.
Table Damasks, every grade, from 50 cents to $3·50 per yard.
Towels—some recent good bargains.
Butcher's and Shoe Linens, by the yard or piece.
Pillow Linens—a fair assortment.

QUILTS,

Very cheap now—good time to buy.
$2·50 and $3·50 Quilts, several kinds.
Marseilles Quilts, every size and quality, $3 to $18.
11 2stuth3p

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 3 1 2m8p

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., GIRARD ROW.

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

OFFER IN THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

2000

FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,

AT $1·75.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

SPRING ASSORTMENT

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long, QUILTS, COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK NAPKINS, BORDERED TOWELS, BLANKETS, EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

5 rp NO. 10 [illegible] STREET.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY

JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.

5 20 1m

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10trp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

[3 25 2m

WE WILL OPEN TO-DAY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STRAW, CHIP, AND PAMELIA HATS AND BONNETS,

For Ladies and Misses, from late Straw Goods Sales made by Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers, which we will sell at a great reduction on regular prices. Milliners would do well by giving us a call.

MARKLAND'S,
5 21 2t NO. 237 SOUTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased ..... $25·00
" " " ..... $30·00
" rich chased ..... $32·50
" " " ..... $35·00
" very handsome ..... $37·50
" very rich and medallions ..... $40·00
" " " " ..... $45·00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $5·00 to $18·00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3m rp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

1028 CHESNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR,

JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

WANTS.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, from July 1 to September 1, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Location either in Atlantic City or Cape Island. Address, with terms, Box 38, Camden, N. J. 5 17 3t*

TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE

AT CHESNUT HILL, TO RENT.

TO RENT, AT CHESNUT HILL AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, situate within five minutes' walk of the depot. Ten chambers, and all the modern conveniences. Stable, Coach House, etc. etc. Grounds tastefully laid out. Address "Furnished House," "Inquirer" office. 5 21 6trp

CONCERT HALL,

Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.

This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—A large House, twelve rooms, handsome lawn, ice-house (filled), carriage-house, stabling, etc., 2½ miles from Moorestown, N. J., 2½ from station on C. and A. R. R., 1½ from steamboat landing. Rent, $300. Inquire of T. EARP, No. 1628 ARCH street, or address WM. A. GARRIGUES, Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J. 5 10 10t*

COTTAGE FOR RENT OR FOR SALE, at Haddonfield, N. J.—A new eleven room cottage, good water on the premises, and well shaded. Inquire of CHARLES H. SHINN, Haddonfield, N. J., Or No. 322 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 5 21 6t*

TO RENT, WITH POWER—A FIRST-class Jobbing Machine Shop in the manufacturing district: a fine chance. Apply at Mill, HOWARD and HARRISON Streets. 5 10 10t

FURNISHED HOUSE, GERMANTOWN, to Rent for three or four months, at $125 per month, to a good tenant. Address Post Office Box No. 1097. 5 18 3t*

OFFICES TO RENT, 219 AND 225 SOUTH FOURTH Street. Apply to WILLIAM H. WEBB, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Second Floor. 5 18 6t

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS,

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and R. C. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also women's, misses, and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [5 18 4t

Embracing a general assortment of desirable goods.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

May 23, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 500 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 21 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 1508 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, LARGE BOOKCASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1508 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. [5 17 4t

Extensive Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANOS, LARGE AND FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very large and attractive assortment of excellent household furniture,

Also, several large and superior bookcases, suitable for a professional gentleman.

Catalogues ready and the articles arranged for examination on Wednesday. [5 21 2t

Sale at S. W. corner Forty-second and Pine streets.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE MANTEL CLOCKS, LARGE CHINA VASES, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, HANDSOME IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, by catalogue, the handsome furniture, etc. [5 21 3t

Sale No. 719 Sansom street.

NEAT MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, the superior mahogany household furniture, feather beds, bedding, fine ingrain carpet, kitchen utensils etc. [5 21 1t

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FLOUR STORE.

On Saturday Afternoon,

May 25, at 2 o'clock, at the S. W. corner of Eighth and Parrish streets, by order of Assignee, the stock and fixtures, comprising 22 barrels of superior flour, over 1000 pounds in bags, rye, bran, buckwheat, platform scales, barrels, handcart, vinegar, etc. [5 21 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 308 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

On Friday, May 24,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will include:—

VALUABLE FARM, 80 acres, near Quakertown, Bucks county, 1½ miles from Quakertown Station, on North Pennsylvania Railroad. [5 21 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 23, at 10 o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an assortment of men's and ladies' watches, 18 karat hunting cases; Guateline and fob chains; pens and pencil cases, etc., together with a quantity of fancy goods; silver plated ice pitchers, etc. The whole to be sold without reserve on account of the parties declining business. [5 21 2t

Sale No. 1305 Chesnut street.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC.

F. A. GABRYLEWITZ, who is about removing from the premises No. 1305 Chesnut street, has instructed B. SCOTT, Jr., to make a peremptory sale of his entire stock, preparatory to removal to his new store, No. 1323 Arch street, in November next, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, May 23d and 24th, at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames; modern paintings by leading American and foreign artists, chromos, engravings, photograph frames, etc. [5 20 4t

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

(A portion being the Collection of a Gentleman who is about Going to Europe.)

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

May 23 and 24, at quarter before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, positively without reserve, a collection of Modern Paintings, all elegantly framed in new style elaborate gold leaf frames, comprising Landscapes, River, Lake, and Mountain Scenery; Fruit, Figure and Flower pieces, all by celebrated artists of the American and English schools. Now open for examination. [5 21 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 22d, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales.

LARGE, POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS EMBROIDERIES.

We will sell,

On Wednesday Morning,

May 22d, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on a credit viz.:—

500 Lots Needle-work Goods, being a full assortment of the newest designs of a favorite importation, now landing from steamer, which will be found worthy the early and particular attention of the trade.

Included in sale of Embroideries on Wednesday will be found, viz.:—

—lots embroidered button edge lawn handkerchiefs.
— do. hemmed and braided lawn do.
— do. tape border embroidered do.
— do. hemmed and embroidered tape border do.
— do. plain hemmed and linen lawn do.
— do. embroidered cambric bands, from low to finest qualities imported.
— do. plain cambric edgings, a full line, all qualities.
— do. insertings.
— do. embroidered cambric flouncings, a full line, all qualities.
— do. infants' embroidered jaconet waists, comprising the finest and best line ever offered at auction.
— do. infants' embroidered jaconet robes; comprising a full line, from medium to finest qualities imported.
— do. ladies' book jaconet, linen sets.

Also, on Wednesday—

An invoice 42-inch French and Swiss muslins, Bishop's lawns, shirred muslins, etc.

LACE POINTS.

Also, an invoice of fine Llama lace points, circulars, bournous, etc.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Also, 100 lots newest spring styles Paris plain, and bugle and lace trimmed silk parasols and sun umbrellas, Scotch gingham and cotton umbrellas, etc. [5 21 1t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 SHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 16 N. Ninth street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE, MIRROR, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock at No. 16 N. Ninth street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising elegant rosewood piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co., Brussels and other carpets, plush parlor furniture, rosewood etagere, with Tennessee marble, pier mirror, lace curtains, French engravings, plated ware, extension dining table, walnut and cottage chamber furniture, beds and mattresses, gas chandeliers and brackets.

Also, cooking stove, refrigerator, and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store. [5 21 2t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 6mis